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WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

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CERTIFIED SEED POTATO CROP FAR AHEAD OF 1921

Total Production for 1922 Estimated at 2,255,360 Bushels—Acreage in Several States Doubled.

Total certification of seed potatoes in 1922 was 2,255,360 bus. compared with 1,507,970 bus. in 1921 and 940,200 bus. in 1920, according to the compilations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Reports indicate an increase in the quantity of potatoes certified for seed of 50%–100% in every heavy producing State except Minnesota, where a decrease occurred. New York leads with a production for 1922 of 352,000 bus., followed closely by Minnesota with 338,000 bus. Michigan ranks third with 315,758 bus., followed by Maine with 300,750 bus., and Wisconsin with 300,500 bus.

GREEN MOUNTAINS IN LEAD.

Of the varieties certified, the Green Mountain predominates with a production of over 600,000 bus., or 30% of the total. Over 400,000 bus. of Russet Rural, 20% of the total, were certified, three-fourths of which were produced in Michigan, while the Cobbler constitutes approximately 12%, Early Ohio 10%, and Rural New Yorker and Bliss Triumph each 8% of the total. The Cobbler is available in largest quantities in Maine, Minnesota, New Jersey, and Vermont; Early Ohio in Minnesota; Rural New Yorker in Wisconsin; and Bliss Triumph in Nebraska, Wisconsin, New York, and Minnesota.

The average yield per acre of potatoes certified for seed was 148 bus. in 1922, compared with 154 the previous year. Heavy yields of 286 bus. were reported for New Hampshire on a small acreage, while yields of 215–257 bus. on extensive acreages were indicated for Pennsylvania, New York, Maine, and Vermont. The largest acreages were in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and the yields per acre in these States were 130, 120, and 126 bus., respectively. The lowest yield per acre, only 46 bus., was in Nebraska, but this does not include that portion of the total production reserved by the producer for planting in 1923. The accompanying table gives the acreage, average yield per acre, and total production in 1922 by States with 1921 comparisons.

Maine.—The acreage of potatoes certified in Maine was practically doubled, totaling 1,187 acres compared with 595 acres in 1921. The acreage and production by varieties are as follows:

Variety.	Acreage.		Production.	
	1921	1922	1921	1922
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Green Mountain	182	635	62,426	158,750
Cobbler	318	481	109,674	124,250
Spaulding Rose	95	68	32,585	17,000
Wellington	.....	3	.....	750
Total	595	1,187	204,085	300,750

About three-fourths of the total production will be shipped to other States. Earlier in the season prices for spring delivery averaged $4 per 100 lbs. f. o. b. shipping point.

New Hampshire.—Fourteen acres of Green Mountain potatoes were certified in New Hampshire giving a yield in merchantable tubers of 4,000 bus. About 1,000 bus. were sold for fall delivery at $1.75 per bu. f. o. b. shipping point.

Vermont.—The 1922 production of certified potatoes in Vermont totaled 150,000 bus.

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HEAVY BREEDS OF FOWLS PREFERRED BY DEALERS

Most Poultry Buyers Pay Less for Lighter Hens and Spring Chickens than for the Heavier Kinds.

The practice of dealers in paying a lower price per pound for hens and spring chickens of the lightweight breeds, such as the Leghorn, than for the heavier breeds is becoming more general throughout many poultry producing sections of the United States, according to a survey made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture during September and October, 1922. Returns were secured from poultry buyers in 35 States, more than three-fourths of whom are making such a difference.

The less desirable table quality of the smaller breeds and the consequent lower price received for them when sold are the chief reasons given by buyers for making a price differential in favor of heavier fowls. The difference in buying prices for light and heavy hens ranged from 3¢ to 13¢ per fowl, with the most common difference around 3¢ to 4¢ per lbs.

TWO GENERAL CLASSES.

The most usual classes recognized in buying hens on a weight basis are: (1) Under 4 lbs.; and (2) 4 lbs. and over. The lightweight class is composed of Leghorns, Anconas, other Mediterranean breeds, and much of the smaller mongrel stock. The Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte, and Rhode Island Red are the most common breeds of the heavier chickens.

In buying spring chickens it is as common practice to pay less per pound for those of the lighter breeds as it is in buying hens. One of the principal reasons is that cockerels of the lightweight breeds mature early and become staggy or hard fleshed when comparatively light in weight, and in this condition they sell at a lower price. In view of this fact producers should make every effort to market the cockerels by the time they weigh 2 lbs. and are still soft fleshed, instead of holding them until they reach a heavier weight, as is so commonly done.

Wholesale quotations on the terminal markets definitely show higher prices for the heavier hens. In some markets, but not in all, a marked difference in price is made for heavy springs also. Market quota-

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Live Stock and Meats

BROAD SHIPPING DEMAND FOR ALL CLASSES OF LIVE STOCK

Beef Steer Prices Gained During Week—Lighter Hogs Most in Demand—Lamb Prices Uneven.

A keen demand from shippers for all kinds of live stock existed during the week ending Jan. 6. The first cattle export buying of the season occurred at Chicago whence about 260 head of bullocks were sent to England. Declines of the previous week in beef steer prices were erased by upturns of 25¢–$1. Most other bovine killing classes advanced early in the week, but declined later. The bulk of beef steers had been fed 60–120 days and sold for $8.25–$10. Feeder material was comparatively scarce and advanced 25¢.

Shipper demand was even more pronounced for hogs than for cattle, outsiders taking approximately 70,000 hogs, the largest week's business of the season thus far. The keenest demand was for lights and light lights, and with these classes comparatively scarce price premiums over heavier butchers amounted to 15¢–25¢. At the highest time light hogs sold upward to $9. The slight decline of the previous week in heavy butchers was erased, the lighter kinds going strong at the close.

FAT SHEEP PRICES STEADY.

Although eastern demand for fat lambs was broad, local packer buyers bought sparingly and receipts were moderately increased over last week; consequently prices at Chicago closed weak to 15¢ lower. Fat sheep were steady at the recent advances seasonal scarcity being the supporting factor. Feeder lambs were scarce and held strong to 10¢ higher at most markets. At Chicago hay-fed, western feeders cashed at $14.75, which equaled the high price of the season.

Receipts at 10 large markets were approximately 165,600 cattle, 742,200 hogs, and 195,300 sheep, compared with 133,250 cattle, 625,319 hogs, and 155,211 sheep the previous week, and 131,786 cattle, 482,064 hogs, and 188,852 sheep the corresponding week a year ago.

Cattle.—With shippers and local killers competing for steers, the beef steer trade everywhere was in direct contrast with the sluggish and declining market of the week before. Most of the advance was made during the first three sessions of the week, the trend after mid-week being weak to lower.

No strictly choice beef steers were offered in load lots at any of the large markets. This is the season when short-fed steers predominate. Best matured steers at Chicago, worth $11.50, averaged 1,411 lbs.–1,477 lbs., numerous lots turning at $10.50–$11.25 at the week's highest point. Although "warmed up" steers in load lots sold rather frequently at $6.50–$7, relatively few beef steers were available under $8 after the opening session. However, some steers of plain breeding and in cutter flesh, averaging about 1,000 lbs., sold as low as $5.75. The average price for the week at Chicago was $8.80, while last week it was $8.41. Most of the beef steers going for export averaged 1,300 to 1,350 lbs. and cost $8.75–$9.25.

Most beef cows turning at $4.50–$6 at the peak closed at $4.25–$5.75. Similarly, heifers which sold rather freely at $6–$7 at the peak were less active later at $5.75–$6.75. Desirable light yearling heifers, being few in number, did not decline. Some corn-fed, heavy heifers sold upward to $8.50 and desirable light kinds cashed at $10. Short-feds, however, predominated. Cutters and canners closed the week largely at $2.90–$3.60.

Although desirable heavy bologna bulls topped at $5.10 and over, a reduction in shipping demand forced prices to $4.75–$4.85 as the week closed, the bulk of the best sausage bulls turning rather unevenly at $4.50–$4.75. Plain light descriptions sold at $4.25 and lower. Beef bulls fluctuated, and a spread of $5–$6 took most of them, according to weight and quality.

CALVES UP TO $12.50.

Selected light vealers sold upward to $12.50 at Chicago when the market was at its best, and sales at $11.50–$12 were common. At this time packers paid upward to $11.50, but upon the decline in shipping demand after mid-week a spread of $10–$10.50 took most of this kind of calves. Medium light calves gained most during the advance and fell most when the decline began. A spread of $7–$9 absorbed most good to choice vealers averaging 250 lbs. or more.

With the seasonal run of western grass steers practically completed, stockers and feeders were rather scarce, while demand, reacting from the advance in beef steers, was somewhat heavier and resulted in a price upturn of 25¢. The greatest demand was for animals selling for $6.25–$7. Plainly bred kinds had but scant demand. A few heavy feeders reached $7.50 and several lots of both heavy and yearling feeders sold for $7–$7.25. Choice heavy feeders, however, reached $7.75 and $7.90 at both Kansas City and Omaha, a few fleshy, selected kinds at the former market selling for $8 or more. But few animals were available under $6.50 at the former market where the bulk of desirable stock steers turned at $7–$7.50 and highly bred kinds made $7.75.

Hogs.—Butcher hogs, favored by comparatively moderate receipts, continued to sell at higher prices than at the close of the previous week. Under keen competition throughout the week, lighter weights sold strong to 15¢ higher, topping at $9 at the close, which was 35¢ higher than on the

(Concluded on page 20, column 1.)

FRESH MEAT MARKETS WERE DULL UNTIL AFTER MIDWEEK

Demand Slow to Recover from Recent Dullness—Receipts of Fresh Meats Only Moderate

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago)

Fresh-meat trade both at eastern markets and at Chicago during the week ending Jan. 5 made a slow recovery from the usual year-end dullness. With a holiday on Monday, trade was quiet until after midweek, when demand improved and the price trend was higher. Fresh receipts were only moderate, but carried-over stocks made supplies of most classes fairly liberal.

Beef.—There was a marked scarcity of choice steers, but buyers were able to fill their requirements from lower grades at prices which made substitution satisfactory. Receipts at eastern markets were only moderate, but retailers and jobbers carried heavy supplies on storage rails and were not in the market for any quantities of fresh stock. Cows were fairly plentiful, and the better grades sold readily at prices firm to $1 higher than at the close of the preceding week. At New York a few choice heifers in small lots sold up to $18.

LOWER GRADES IN DEMAND.

At Chicago the demand centered on medium and common grades of steers, which made up the bulk of the supply. Prices held fairly steady, although some weakness developed on the better grades. The light supply of good cows was in strong competition with a similar grade of steers, prices advancing 50¢–$1. Moderate offerings of light heifers were substituted for light-weight cows and sold on the same basis.

Bulls were scarce, and prices advanced 50¢ at New York and Chicago, while at other markets receipts were too few to establish quotations. Kosher-beef prices were practically unchanged except at Boston, where late sales were around $1 lower.

Veal.—Light supplies of veal with a fairly good demand brought a firm market. A few small lots of prime grade sold up to $23 at New York with $20 the practical top. Better grades showed greatest strength both at eastern markets and at Chicago. New York and Boston were unchanged for the

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS, WEEK ENDING JANUARY 6, 1923.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

Market.	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 yr. ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	239	$8.38	233	$8.63	241	$8.51	243	$8.40	235	$8.46	246	$8.52	239	$8.46	255	$8.39	227	$7.38
E. St. Louis	203	8.45	207	8.68	200	8.68	212	8.63	214	8.66	200	8.81	210	8.64	209	8.53	203	7.59
Kansas City	214	8.16	222	8.30	224	8.27	228	8.28	221	8.30	235	8.35	223	8.27	217	8.17	226	6.77
Omaha	238	7.95	246	8.09	239	8.07	239	8.03	246	8.08	241	8.23	241	8.08	239	7.93	235	6.82
S. St. Joseph	242	8.05	225	8.28	230	8.20	233	8.23	223	8.31	222	8.35	230	8.24	232	8.12	.....	.....
S. St. Paul	197	8.03	213	8.22	206	8.26	220	8.17	213	8.24	217	8.26	212	8.21	209	8.07	219	7.03

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER, WEEK ENDING JANUARY 6, 1923.

Market.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	64,298	18,749	45,549	227,677	67,200	160,477	61,396	24,033	37,363
Denver [1]	9,253	5,668	2,648	9,832	822	9,034	29,204	24,333	3,403
East St. Louis	19,121	9,314	12,533	88,757	42,468	40,822	6,862	738	9,445
Fort Worth	15,482	3,762	8,314	7,188	1,645	4,549	922	253	525
Indianapolis [1]	9,685	4,403	5,092	54,179	15,975	36,239	1,273	439	767
Kansas City	38,829	13,476	22,732	71,457	13,122	54,936	24,642	5,107	19,300
Oklahoma City	6,025	1,211	4,790	8,997	1,123	8,291	109	5	92
Omaha	27,925	8,238	18,914	74,190	9,457	64,708	45,949	11,279	32,596
St. Joseph [1]	11,558	2,888	8,757	61,175	5,885	50,620	17,942	1,778	16,988
St. Paul	20,006	4,547	13,668	72,144	15,584	56,851	6,889	2,047	5,077
Sioux City	11,318	4,301	5,982	46,972	13,374	35,105	6,587	927	5,311
Wichita [1]	4,777	2,850	1,499	12,011	336	11,125	208	.....	158
Total	238,279	79,407	150,478	734,579	186,991	532,758	201,983	70,939	131,025
Previous week	229,747	69,729	142,642	787,740	181,659	494,822	178,909	55,839	113,917

[1] Week ending Friday, Jan. 5, 1923.

week, Philadelphia was steady to $1 higher and Chicago $2–$3 higher.

Lamb.—At eastern markets prices on strictly fresh light-weight lamb of good quality were strong. At Chicago liberal offerings and a barely normal demand held prices at the level of the preceding week's close, despite sellers' efforts early in the week to advance the market. At eastern markets desirable kinds were firm at Boston, $1–$2 higher at New York, and $2–$3 higher at Philadelphia.

Mutton.—Although demand for mutton at eastern markets was only fair, receipts were not burdensome and the market was in a healthy condition. At Chicago supplies were moderate, with a normal demand, resulting in a generally steady market.

Pork.—At eastern markets an improved demand for pork loins late in the week strengthened the market to some extent, although prices were irregular. Some carried-over lots sold at concessions, but otherwise the market was steady to firm. At Chicago a fairly good demand early in the week resulted in a good movement of stocks carried over from the preceding week, with fresh receipts later showing an advance of $1. Toward the close, however, prices were uneven with a net advance of 50¢ for the week. New York closed about steady with Philadelphia and Boston steady to $1 higher.

Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending Jan. 6 amounted to 7,124 bales, weighing 2,167,397 lbs., valued at $525,765. Imports through the port of Boston during the same week amounted to 15,276 bales, weighing 7,758,749 lbs., valued at $2,470,919.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, January 5, 1923.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	2,975	.....	5,461
Denver	4,854	493	12,156
East St. Louis	2,229	511	268
Fort Worth	1,073	130	253
Indianapolis	277	297	.....
Kansas City	9,369	1,770	2,385
Oklahoma City	907	.....	.....
Omaha	5,469	140	1,114
St. Joseph	1,354	18	733
St. Paul	3,123	1,674	570
Sioux City	2,069	85	201
Wichita	2,171	134	.....
Total	35,870	5,252	23,141
Previous week	31,909	12,991	29,979
Same week last year	27,727	2,571	24,295
State destination:			
California	.....	275	.....
Colorado	1,845	218	6,451
Connecticut	26	.....	.....
Illinois	3,988	631	1,184
Indiana	1,021	748	.....
Iowa	7,626	1,422	782
Kansas	5,931	272	997
Kentucky	216	.....	.....
Maryland	30	.....	.....
Michigan	519	.....	3,377
Minnesota	237	291	32
Missouri	4,955	665	1,931
Nebraska	6,495	140	6,411
New Jersey	20	.....	.....
New York	.....	.....	1,214
Ohio	711	.....	.....
Oklahoma	1,102	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	193	460	.....
South Dakota	108	.....	.....
Tennessee	30	.....	.....
Texas	668	130	253
Virginia	59	.....	.....
West Virginia	30	.....	.....
Wisconsin	60	.....	509
Total	35,870	5,252	23,141

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1923.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	South St. Joseph.	St. Paul.
CATTLE.						
Beef steers:						
Medium and heavy (1,101 lbs. up)—						
Choice and prime	$11.25–12.75	$11.25–12.75	$10.00–11.25	$9.75–11.75	$10.25–11.75	.....
Good	9.60–11.25	9.50–11.25	8.80–10.00	8.50– 9.75	9.00–10.25	.....
Medium	7.55– 9.60	7.25– 9.50	7.25– 8.80	6.75– 8.50	6.75– 9.00	$7.25– 9.00
Common	6.25– 7.75	5.75– 7.25	5.75– 7.25	5.25– 6.75	5.40– 6.75	5.75– 7.25
Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)—						
Choice and prime	11.00–12.50	11.25–12.75	9.90–11.00	9.50–11.50	10.25–11.50	.....
Good	9.50–11.00	9.50–11.25	8.50– 9.90	8.50– 9.50	8.75–10.25	.....
Medium	7.50– 9.50	7.25– 9.50	7.00– 8.50	6.50– 8.50	6.40– 8.75	7.25– 9.00
Common	6.00– 7.50	5.75– 7.25	5.25– 7.00	5.00– 6.50	5.25– 6.40	5.50– 7.25
Butcher cattle:						
Heifers, common-choice	4.50–10.35	4.00–10.25	4.15– 8.30	4.00– 9.00	4.00– 8.90	3.75– 8.00
Cows, common-choice	3.65– 7.75	4.00– 7.00	3.75– 6.35	3.75– 6.50	3.85– 6.65	3.50– 7.00
Bulls, bologna and beef	4.25– 6.50	3.75– 6.50	3.75– 5.65	3.25– 6.00	3.25– 5.75	3.50– 5.50
Canners and cutters:						
Cows and heifers	2.65– 3.65	2.40– 3.50	2.25– 3.75	2.50– 3.75	2.50– 3.85	2.50– 3.50
Canner steers	3.25– 4.25	3.00– 3.75	3.00– 4.00	3.00– 4.00	.....	2.75– 3.75
Veal calves:						
Light and med. wt., med.-choice	9.00–11.25	7.00–11.25	7.00–10.25	7.25–11.00	7.00–10.25	5.00– 9.00
Heavy weight, common-choice	3.50– 7.25	5.00– 8.00	4.75– 8.00	4.00– 8.00	5.00– 8.50	3.50– 6.50
Feeder steers:						
1,001 lbs. up, common-choice	5.85– 7.65	5.50– 7.50	5.40– 7.90	5.50– 8.00	5.00– 7.75	4.75– 7.00
750–1,000 lbs., common-choice	5.85– 7.65	4.75– 7.50	5.50– 7.90	5.25– 8.00	5.00– 7.75	4.50– 7.00
Stocker cattle:						
Steers, common-choice	4.50– 7.50	3.50– 7.50	4.65– 7.90	4.50– 7.50	4.25– 7.60	3.75– 6.75
Cows and heifers, common-choice	3.50– 5.25	3.00– 5.00	2.85– 5.50	3.00– 5.25	3.00– 5.00	3.00– 4.50
Calves—						
Good and choice	.....	5.75– 7.50	6.50– 7.50	6.25– 7.50	.....	.....
Common and medium	.....	3.75– 5.75	4.25– 6.25	4.00– 6.25	.....	.....
HOGS.						
Top	8.75	8.90	8.60	8.35	8.55	8.40
Bulk of sales	8.30– 8.70	8.60– 8.90	8.30– 8.50	8.00– 8.30	8.35– 8.55	8.15– 8.35
Heavy wt. (251 lbs. up), common-choice	8.40– 8.55	8.50– 8.70	8.30– 8.60	8.00– 8.35	8.30– 8.55	8.00– 8.25
Med. wt. (201–250 lbs.), common-choice	8.45– 8.70	8.60– 8.80	8.40– 8.60	8.10– 8.35	8.40– 8.55	8.15– 8.35
Lt. wt. (150–200 lbs.), common-choice	8.65– 8.75	8.70– 8.90	8.25– 8.50	8.00– 8.30	8.30– 8.50	8.25– 8.40
Lt. lbs. (130–150 lbs.), common-choice	8.65– 8.75	8.35– 8.90	8.25– 8.45	.....	.....	8.35– 8.40
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	7.75– 8.15	7.35– 7.50	7.45– 7.60	7.40– 7.75	7.40– 7.60	7.50– 7.75
Packing sows (200 lbs. up), rough	7.40– 7.75	7.25– 7.35	7.25– 7.40	7.25– 7.40	7.25– 7.40	7.25– 7.50
Pigs (150 lbs. down)	8.25– 8.65	7.00– 8.50	.....	.....	.....	8.40
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	7.00– 8.35	7.60– 8.25	7.00– 8.00	.....	8.40
SHEEP.						
Lambs:						
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	13.00–15.10	12.75–14.50	13.00–14.40	12.50–14.60	12.60–14.50	12.50–14.30
Culls and common	9.50–13.00	9.50–12.75	9.00–12.75	9.00–12.50	9.00–12.35	9.50– [illegible]
Feeding lambs	12.75–14.75	.....	12.50–14.00	12.50–14.50	.....	.....
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	9.25–13.00	9.00–12.25	9.25–12.25	9.00–12.25	9.00–12.35	9.00– [illegible]
Wethers, medium-prime	7.00–10.50	6.50– 9.00	6.25– 8.75	6.75– 9.25	6.50– 8.75	6.50– 9.50
Ewes:						
Medium, good, and choice	6.00– 8.75	4.50– 7.75	5.00– 7.50	4.50– 7.75	5.50– 8.00	5.00– 8.00
Culls and common	3.50– 6.00	2.00– 4.50	2.00– 5.00	2.75– 4.50	2.00– 5.50	3.00– 5.00

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1923.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Jan. 9.	Jan. 2.	Dec. 12.	Jan. 9.	Jan. 2.	Dec. 12.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$17.00–18.00	$17.50–18.00	$18.00–18.50	$18.00–19.00	$18.00–20.00	$18.00–20.00
Good	15.00–16.50	15.00–17.00	16.00–17.00	14.00–17.00	14.00–17.00	15.00–17.00
Medium	13.00–14.00	12.00–14.00	13.00–15.00	12.00–13.00	12.00–13.00	13.00–15.00
Common	10.00–11.00	9.50–11.00	10.00–12.00	10.00–11.00	10.00–11.00	10.00–12.00
Cows—						
Good	11.00–12.00	10.50–11.00	10.00–11.00	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	11.00–11.50
Medium	9.00–10.00	9.00–10.00	8.00– 9.00	10.00–10.50	10.00–10.50	10.00–10.50
Common	7.50– 8.50	7.00– 8.50	7.00– 8.00	8.00– 9.00	9.00–10.00	9.00–10.00
Bulls—						
Medium	.....	.....	.....	8.00– 9.00	.....	.....
Common	7.25– 7.50	6.25– 6.50	6.00– 6.25	6.50– 7.50	.....	6.50– 7.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	18.00–19.00	17.00–18.00	16.00–17.00	19.00–21.00	18.00–20.00	17.00–20.00
Good	17.00–18.00	16.00–17.00	15.00–16.00	16.00–18.00	15.00–17.00	14.00–16.00
Medium	15.00–16.00	15.00–16.00	12.00–14.00	13.00–15.00	13.00–14.00	11.00–13.00
Common	12.00–13.00	10.00–13.00	8.00–11.00	10.00–12.00	9.00–12.00	10.00–11.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8–10 lbs. average	16.00–17.00	16.00–17.00	15.50–16.00	17.00–19.00	16.00–17.00	16.00–18.00
10–12 lbs. average	15.00–16.00	15.00–16.00	15.00–15.50	16.00–18.00	15.00–16.00	16.00–18.00
12–14 lbs. average	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	14.00–14.50	15.00–16.00	14.00–15.00	16.00–17.00
14–16 lbs. average	13.00–14.00	13.00–14.00	13.50–14.00	14.50–15.50	13.50–14.50	15.00–16.00
16 lbs and over	12.00–13.00	12.00–13.00	13.00–13.50	14.00–15.00	13.00–14.00	14.00–15.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	13.00–13.50	12.00–13.00	13.00–13.50	14.00–15.00	12.50–14.00	13.00–15.00
Picnics—						
4–6 lbs. average	11.00–12.00	11.50–12.00	12.00–12.50	12.00–13.00	11.00–13.00	12.00–13.00
6–8 lbs. average	10.00–11.00	10.00–11.00	11.50–12.00	11.00–12.00	10.00–12.00	11.00–12.00
Butts—						
Boston style	12.50–14.00	13.00–14.00	13.50–14.50	16.00–17.00	15.00–17.00	15.00–17.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	25.00–26.00	25.00–26.00	26.00–27.00	26.00–27.00	26.00–27.00	26.00–27.00
Good	24.00–25.00	24.00–25.00	24.00–25.00	24.00–25.00	24.00–25.00	24.00–25.00
Medium	22.00–23.00	22.00–23.00	22.00–23.00	22.00–23.00	22.00–23.00	22.00–23.00
Common	18.00–20.00	18.00–20.00	18.00–21.00	19.00–21.00	19.00–21.00	20.00–21.00
Mutton—						
Good	14.00–15.00	13.50–14.50	14.00–15.00	15.00–16.00	15.00–16.00	14.00–17.00
Medium	12.00–13.00	12.00–13.00	12.00–13.00	12.50–14.00	13.00–14.00	12.00–13.00
Common	8.00–10.00	7.00–10.00	7.00–10.00	10.00–12.00	10.00–12.00	8.00–11.00

WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 18.)

corresponding day the week before. On most days shippers were unable to fill all eastern orders for hogs averaging from 140 to 180 lbs., owing to the heavy outside demand. Because of an oversupply on some days, pigs sold unevenly, with as much as $1 per 100 lbs. spread between forced sales and top sales. Compared with the previous week all classes of hogs closed the week at Chicago largely 25¢ higher.

SHEEP RECEIPTS LIGHT.

Sheep.—Receipts were generally light on most days and chiefly consisted of fed western lambs from corn belt feed lots. Colorado fed lambs are also being marketed more freely. Fat lamb prices closed the week 10¢–15¢ lower than a week earlier. Although prices were depressed early in the week losses were largely regained later, and at the close buyers were taking lambs averaging around 90 lbs. at the top prices.

Heavy lambs which have been sharply discriminated against during the past month, sold considerably higher at the close. The top for the week was $15.35, paid Monday, and the peak figure at the close was $15.25, paid by city butchers. Packers, however, refused to pay above $15. The bulk of the fat wooled lambs sold during the week at $14.50–$15 with most culls cashing for $11.50–$12.50, though some better kinds sold up to $13. Half-fat lambs sorted from loads, if showing good quality and feeding capacity, were in strong demand by yard traders. This kind brought from $14–$14.25 and even $14.50 in a few cases. Fed clipped lambs were numerous but not so much so as during previous weeks. Such lambs sold at $12.50–$13 if recently clipped. Some Nebraska shorn lambs carrying a fair growth of wool, however, reached $13.50.

Fed yearling wethers were rather numerous this week, and a new top of $13.25 was scored for this class on the opening session on choice 90-lb. yearlings. The bulk, however, brought $12–$13. Some 120-lb. yearlings declined to $10.

A new top was also scored on fat ewes when shippers paid $8.75 for about 90 choice ewes averaging 96 lbs. Heavy fat ewes sold mostly at $6–$7, with strong weights bringing up to $8.25. Feeding material was practically limited to a few cars of feeding lambs, the bulk of which brought $14.25–$14.60.

Opening, Monday, Jan. 8.—Practically all kinds of live stock at Chicago declined on Monday. Losses on beef steers and butcher she stock were largely 15¢–25¢, with some medium to good grade steers showing even greater declines. Best yearlings topped the market at $11 and best matured steers at $10.75, though the bulk turned at $7.75–$9.75. Bulls sold strong to 15¢ higher; veal calves steady to 25¢ lower, and stockers and feeders firm.

Receipts of hogs at Chicago, totaling approximately 73,000 head, were the heaviest since January, 1922. The market was about 15¢ lower, and light hogs, which still commanded a premium over heavy butchers, topped at $8.85. Most 225–275-lb. butchers turned at $8.45–$8.50. Both shippers and city butchers at Chicago paid upward to $15 for fat wooled lambs on a market which, considering the quality, was weak to 25¢ lower. Most wooled lambs turned at $14.50–$15, the desirable shorn kinds selling mainly for $12.25–$12.65. Feeding lambs sold upward to $14.75. Fed yearlings averaging 100 lbs. sold upward to $11.75, and 105-lb. aged wethers sold as high as $9. Choice fat ewes cashed upward to $8.75.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Jan. 5.	Dec. 29	Dec. 8.
Hams, smoked, 14–16 average..	$19.00–20.00	$19.00–20.00	$19.00–20.50
Hams, fancy, 14–16 average..	21.00–22.00	21.00–22.50	21.00–22.50
Picnics, smoked, 4–8 average....	13.00–15.00	14.00–16.00	14.00–17.00
Bacon, breakfast, 6–8 average....	22.00–22.50	22.00–23.00	24.00–26.00
Bacon, fancy, 6–8 average....	29.00–33.00	29.00–33.00	29.00–33.50
Bellies, D. S., 14–16 average..	14.00–16.00	15.50–18.00	17.00–18.25
Backs, D. S., 14–16 average..	11.00–13.50	12.00–14.00	12.00–14.75
Pure lard, tierces.	12.50–13.25	13.00–13.50	13.00–14.75
Compound lard, tierces.....	12.50–13.25	12.50–13.00	12.00–13.00

Publication of Statistical Live Stock and Meat Report Delayed.

Publication of the regular monthly table entitled "Statistical Report of the Live Stock and Meat Situation for October, 1922," has been delayed because of inability to obtain the figures showing imports of meat into the United States, which are compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce. That organization has been delayed in compiling these data because of the revision of schedules made necessary by the new tariff law.

A Correction.

In the article "Increase in Number of Cattle on U. S. Farms," which was published in the Dec. 23 issue of Weather, Crops, and Markets, the figure "90" was erroneously used in the following sentence in the second paragraph on page 532: "Probably 90% of the dairy calves dropped go to the slaughterhouse and produce veal." This percentage figure should have been "70," thus making the corrected sentence read: "Probably 70% of the dairy calves, etc."

HEAVIER CHICKENS PREFERRED.

(Concluded from front page.)

tions on the whole seem to be in line with the practice of country buyers in paying less for the lightweight hens and for springs of the lighter breeds after they have passed the broiler stage.

The prices charged by retailers do not show such a general price difference between the two classes as prevails in the wholesale market. Some retailers make a difference in price while others do not do so directly. Even where light and heavy fowls are displayed for sale at the same price per pound, however, the preference which most consumers show for the heavier birds results in a picking over of the stock and forces the retailers to dispose of the less desirable fowl left on his hands—the greater part of which are lightweight hens—at a concession in price or through some special lower-priced channel. Practically all retailers report greater difficulty in selling the lightweight hens.

There is an undoubted recognition throughout the trade, and to a considerable extent among consumers, of the superior quality of hens and the heavier weight classes of spring chickens of the larger breeds compared to those of the smaller breeds. The designation in market quotations of the lighter weight fowl as Leghorns undoubtedly works some injustice to that breed, since the light-weight class is not composed exclusively of Leghorns. It would seem more proper to quote hens by weight classes regardless of breed and to designate the less desirable springs as Mediterraneans, or some other descriptive name, rather than as Leghorns.

A majority of the dealers indicated that they consider the Leghorn a desirable breed for egg production but some were careful to add "for egg production only." The principal objection to the breed for this purpose is the small size of the egg.

The number of dairy cows in Great Britain in 1921 was less than in any of the three preceding years, but was about 9% greater than in 1913. Imports of butter into the United Kingdom for the first 10 months of 1922 were about 18% greater than for the corresponding period in 1921. Imports increased also for the years 1919 to 1921, but were still below the prewar average annual imports. Margarine imports fell off in 1918 to about 17% of the 1917 imports and by 1921 had not yet recovered.

MONTHLY MEAT SUPPLIES AT THREE EASTERN MARKETS.

December 4–30, 1922, and corresponding period of 1921.

	Boston.		New York.		Philadelphia.	
	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
RECEIPTS.						
Western dressed meats:						
Steers.....carcasses..	9,122	8,549	23,719	29,488	7,977	10,430
Cows.....do....	5,238	6,504	2,500	3,207	2,178	2,813
Bulls.....do....	187	205	513	954	446	747
Veal.....do....	1,987	3,946	38,057	41,776	5,332	7,004
Hogs.....do....	474	2,947	1,463	13,377	342	.....
Lamb.....do....	33,682	45,356	65,892	89,655	18,077	26,026
Mutton.....do....	3,397	3,169	25,267	31,151	7,111	7,994
Pork cuts.....pounds..	1,397,382	1,411,802	4,024,513	6,620,752	2,908,902	1,876,207
Beef cuts.....do....	196	1,283	342,442	794,122	.....	.....
LOCAL SLAUGHTER.						
Federal inspection:						
Cattle.....carcasses..	7,115	6,495	35,712	42,300	9,806	8,235
Calves.....do....	5,947	10,932	43,713	45,583	3,581	4,198
Hogs.....do....	91,571	103,615	206,943	255,031	76,446	89,299
Sheep.....do....	26,494	19,034	146,083	138,313	25,381	14,522
City inspection:						
Cattle.....do....	13	165	287	221	1,182	983
Calves.....do....	416	916	9,555	9,515	3,020	3,105
Hogs.....do....	7,416	6,675	1,623	1,839	1,638	2,452
Sheep.....do....	.....	2	799	549	6,977	6,456

Dairy and Poultry

BUTTER PRICES STRENGTHENED DURING WEEK UNDER REVIEW

December Declines Checked—Statistical Position of Market Firm—Imports Have Been Light

Although displaying no great amount of strength, the butter markets during the week ending Jan. 6 became steadier, and the decline in prices which began in December was not only checked, but a slight reaction took place.

More confidence was displayed by both buyers and sellers. Some believed that prices had reached bottom for the present, but this feeling was by no means universal and operations continued on a conservative basis. Receivers viewed accumulations with apprehension and buyers were not eager to provide for needs beyond those of the immediate future. Buyers' actual needs were larger, however, and on the whole there was a better clearance of arrivals than in recent weeks.

STORAGE STOCKS A FACTOR.

A reaction so soon after the first of the year from the weak period usually coincident with the holidays is rather unusual. If permanent it can be attributed largely to the firm statistical position of the market. On the first of the year about 15,000,000 lbs. remained in storage in the four markets, compared with almost 33,500,000 lbs. on the first of January, 1922. At the same time production, according to reports received during the week under review, was about equal to production a year ago. Hence the visible supply of domestic butter was very small and imports have been too small to make up more than a fraction of the shortage.

Available reports indicated a gradual increase in the make, but this was not larger than was generally expected. Moreover, it is not expected that large quantities of butter will be imported.

It is not hard to understand that under these conditions receivers hesitated about making concessions in spite of the fact that stocks began to accumulate. This confidence, together with the probability that jobbers' stocks were running low and that the demand would soon recover from the effects of the holidays, was the factor of most strength during the week under review.

Early in the week demand in all quarters was very light. The Chicago market, having declined sharply the week before, showed no further price reductions, but trading was light and the tone of the market continued nervous and very unsettled. The eastern markets, which were slower to decline the week before, became weak and prices were rather sharply reduced. As the week progressed, however, operators gained confidence and a slight reaction took place.

A feature of the week's markets was that the weakness centered on the medium to high scores of fresh butter. The medium grades on all markets were hardest to move and the top scores, while not so plentiful as usual, did not always find a ready demand. But the bottom scores were generally closely cleaned up at firm prices. Fresh cars of centralized, particularly at Chicago, were in liberal supply, but, despite the fact that demand was not active, prices were advanced and well maintained.

The storage market, while at times reflecting the easy condition of the fresh market, was not greatly influenced by the holiday quietness so far as prices were concerned. However, this was principally because goods were firmly held. Since the holdings were so light owners were not disposed to make concessions. Demand for storage was much lighter, as was indicated by the withdrawals from storage which showed a marked decrease compared with the previous week and year.

The foreign situation was such as to be of little influence on the markets. Arrivals of Danish at New York added to the supplies and to this extent they were of influence, but arrivals for the season to date have not been large, amounting to 22,142 casks including 500 casks which arrived on Tuesday of the week under review. Two boats were expected the following week carrying cargoes estimated at 5,000 casks combined. Danish markets at the close of the week were quoted at 43¢ c. i. f. This is equivalent to 51¢ delivered. In view of current domestic prices this price was not expected to prove very attractive to importers. Cars of Canadian and California butter were in light demand at New York.

UNEASY FEELING PREVAILED IN CHEESE MARKETS DURING WEEK

Decline in Wisconsin Prices and Continued Light Trading Were Important Market Factors.

The decline in cheese prices in Wisconsin early in the week ending Jan. 6 was not entirely expected by the trade, and for this reason served to bring about a more or less unsettled feeling which ruled throughout the week. Trading has been very quiet since the middle of December, but dealers generally have attributed this to the seasonal slackness in buying which normally occurs around the holidays.

However, the continued dullness which prevailed, even after many buyers completed annual inventories, and the fact that an increasing number of sellers exhibited little confidence in the situation, were factors tending to disturb the otherwise firm tone of the market. Opinion as to the trend which markets will follow, is still divided, but it is felt that the next two weeks' business will develop the tendency more or less clearly and will be a strong factor in influencing price trends.

Reports from Wisconsin dealers indicate comparatively little increase in sales. As buyers were mostly those who were practically out of cheese, the week's business did not assume much volume. Furthermore, sales were made at a wide range of prices, indicating that values were not well established. On the whole, however, Wisconsin dealers have not been expecting much of an increase in trading until toward the middle of January, so that although sales have not been encouraging in size and number, this has not been of the same influence as it would have been at a different season. Held cheese has continued firm. Trading has been inactive but dealers are not pushing sales, and asking prices have usually been obtainable.

The production of butter reported in Norway for 1920 was only slightly more than one-fourth the output in 1910 and slightly more than one-third the output in 1915.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE, WEEK ENDING JANUARY 6, 1923.

[Cents per pound.]

CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score).	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Tuesday	52½	50	53½	54	51
Wednesday	51½	50½	52½	53	49
Thursday	52	50½	52	53	48½
Friday	52	50½	53	53	48
Saturday	52½	51	53	53	48
Average for week	52.10	50.50	52.80	53.20	48.90
Previous week	53.90	50.50	55.00	54.10	50.95
Corresponding week last year	38.60	36.00	39.40	39.90	35.30

AMERICAN CHEESE (No. 1 fresh twins).	New York.[2]	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[2]	Wisconsin.
Monday	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Tuesday	27–27½	26–26½	27–28	22	.....
Wednesday	27–27½	26–26½	27–28	20	25½
Thursday	27–27½	26–26½	27–28	20½	26½
Friday	27–27½	26–26½	27–28	20	.....
Saturday	27–27½	26–26½	27–28	20	26
Average for week	27.25	26.35	27.50	20.45	25.92
Previous week	27.25	26.75	27.50	22.40	26.56
Corresponding week last year	21.25	20.65	21.50	19.50	20.03

[1] Holiday. [2] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 Score) at Chicago.

[Cents per pound.]

Monday	(1)	Friday	49
Tuesday	49	Saturday	49
Wednesday	49		
Thursday	49	Average	49

[1] Holiday.

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending Jan. 6.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	9,719,911	9,063,566	8,760,100
Receipts since Jan. 1	9,719,911	636,421,755	8,760,100
Put in cold storage	1,291,685	1,359,019	799,776
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,633,196	2,615,446	2,907,384
Change during week	−1,341,511	−1,256,427	−2,116,608
Total holdings	13,980,421	15,321,932	31,841,243
CHEESE.			
Receipts for week	2,309,783	2,766,103	2,120,008
Receipts since Jan. 1	2,309,783	199,835,833	2,120,008
Put in cold storage	249,490	359,619	185,085
Withdrawn from cold storage	683,163	533,324	624,696
Change during week	−433,673	−173,705	−439,611
Total holdings	11,449,952	11,883,625	10,452,555
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts for week	11,459,063	15,468,424	6,464,429
Receipts since Jan. 1	11,459,063	280,684,572	6,464,429
Put in cold storage	9,458,772	12,540,655	4,893,912
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,292,092	1,453,269	1,232,865
Change during week	+8,166,680	+11,087,386	+3,661,047
Total holdings	74,533,204	66,366,524	74,691,421
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	140,760	134,465	155,584
Receipts since Jan. 1	140,760	16,035,040	155,584
Put in cold storage	1,504	3,822	4,871
Withdrawn from cold storage	219,454	194,367	140,806
Change during week	−217,649	−190,545	−135,932
Total holdings	636,480	854,129	447,609

The United Kingdom imported 372,895,000 lbs. of butter in 1921, the largest amount since the World War, but less than the 455,489,000 lbs. imported annually during the period 1909–13.

Fruits and Vegetables

SHIPMENTS OF LEADING LINES GAINED OVER PREVIOUS WEEK

Prices of Most Products Firm to Higher—Onion Markets Leading Feature of Past Week.

Fruit and vegetable markets during the first week of 1923 showed a firm price tone for onions, sweet potatoes, and boxed apples. Stored cabbage advanced sharply in several Eastern cities, but was weaker elsewhere. New southern cabbage brought good prices. Potatoes and barreled apples held nearly steady in leading markets, and conditions at potato shipping points in the north central region took on a brighter aspect, with prices trending upward.

Carlot movement of apples and eight vegetables increased about 27% over the previous week, totaling 7,322 cars. Important gains were made in shipments of potatoes, apples, cabbage, sweet potatoes, and onions. Movement of celery decreased about 100 cars.

ONIONS IN FIRM POSITION.

Onions.—Shipments of onions reached the lowest point of the season during the last week of December, when only 270 cars were forwarded. Shortage of supplies seemed largely responsible for recent price advances. The week ending Jan. 6 witnessed a 60% increase in shipments, bringing the carlot movement up to its highest point since the middle of November. All the leading onion States increased their output, Ohio shipping 140 cars, or more than twice its volume of the previous week. New York and Indiana each marketed about 70 cars. These three States furnished two-thirds of the week's supply.

The f. o. b. market in western New York continued firm. A few sales of best yellows for early January shipment were made as high as $2.75 per 100-lb. sack, most of the recent sales ranging $2.25–$2.50 f. o. b. Shippers control the greater part of stocks in storage.

With moderate supplies, several leading markets showed price gains of 25¢ per sack. Middle western yellows ranged $3–$3.50 in the East, but closing sales in New York City were made at slightly lower prices. Arrivals in that market increased from 90 to 170 cars. Yellow Globes from Massachusetts and New York brought $2.50–$3. Chicago quoted best Colorado yellow varieties at $2.50, while California Browns held strong in the Fort Worth carlot market at $2.75–$2.90.

On Jan. 4 the equivalent of 13 cars of yellow onions arrived in New York from Holland. This stock is similar to domestic yellows but not so carefully graded, some of the onions being only 1 inch in diameter. Because of the good market for domestic stock, the trade did not take any too kindly to this foreign offering, most of which was sold at $2.50–$2.65 per 100-lb. sack. There have been no important receipts of Holland onions in New York since before the war, except in 1921 when the equivalent of 98 cars arrived. Supplies of Spanish Valencias were light, with crates selling at $1.25–$1.65 and half cases at $1.85–$2.25.

To the end of September, the balance of foreign onion trade was still on the side of imports. Total onion exports during the first nine months of 1922 were 620,529 bus., of which half went to Cuba. Imports during that period were 994,219 bus. Compared with the corresponding period in 1921, exports had decreased 15% and imports had increased about 75%.

Potatoes.—The movement of potatoes increased 642 cars, Maine, Colorado, and Idaho showing greatest gains, while shipments from Michigan, North Dakota, and Oregon decreased slightly. The total filled 2,976 cars, compared with 3,410 the same week a year ago. The movement from the 18 leading late-shipping States is over 12,000 cars behind last season to date. Prices held nearly steady in city markets at 75¢–$1.40 per 100 lbs. for leading varieties. Northern shipping points closed about 10¢ higher at 60¢–70¢ f. o. b., while a loss of 10¢ occurred at western New York points, sacked Round Whites ruling 95¢.

SWEET POTATOES FIRM.

Sweet potatoes.—An increase of 219 cars in the movement of sweet potatoes resulted in a total of 547 cars, compared with 470 for the corresponding week in 1922. Delaware, New Jersey, Tennessee, and Maryland combined sent 389 cars, or more than the preceding week's entire movement. Prices advanced slightly in New York and Chicago and were fairly steady in other cities. Eastern yellow varieties ranged 75¢–$1.50 per bu. and Southern Nancy Halls $1.05–$1.30.

Cabbage.—New York and Northern Danish type cabbage advanced $5–$10 per ton in New York, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, and St. Louis, but weakened somewhat in other markets, selling generally at $20–$30 per ton bulk. Florida pointed stock in 1½-bushel hampers closed firm in New York and Philadelphia at $2.25–$2.50. Texas Flat stock ruled $60 per ton in St. Louis. Shipments increased to 631 cars, of which 43 were from Florida and Texas. New York sent 355 cars of old stock to consuming markets.

Apples.—Markets for barreled apples held steady for New York and New England Baldwins, but were generally weaker for other varieties. Northwestern Extra Fancy boxed Delicious advanced 25¢–50¢ in New York and Chicago, closing at $3.25–$3.50 for large apples. Winesaps, medium to large sizes, ranged $2.50–$2.75 in New York and ruled $1.65 f. o. b. Spokane. Car lot movement increased from both box and barrel shipping sections.

OTHER FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

New York *celery* in 2/3 crates declined in New York City to $4.25–$4.50. California stock also ranged lower in that market at $7.50–$8.50 and was firm in other cities at $6.50–$8. Shipments decreased to 335 cars when movement from the northern district of California fell off about 90%. California Iceberg *lettuce* was in good demand and advanced 25¢–50¢ per crate in New York and Chicago, closing at $4–$4.50. Crates of 4½ dozen and larger sold at $2.25–$2.50 f. o. b. shipping points.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.
Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, Eastern and Northern Sacked Round Whites—100 lbs.

Market.	Weeks carlot arrivals.	This season. Jan. 8.	This season. Dec. 30.	One year ago.
New York	327	[1] $1.35–1.40	[1] $1.35–1.40	[1] $2.20–2.35
Boston	248	1.30–1.40	1.25–1.35	2.35–2.40
Philadelphia	140	1.25–1.40	1.35–1.40	2.35–2.40
Baltimore	17	1.35–1.40	1.25–1.35	2.35–2.45
Pittsburgh	87	1.05–1.15	1.05	2.30–2.35
Cincinnati	13	1.00–1.05	1.00–1.05	2.35
Chicago	311	[2] .75– .90	[2] .75– .90	[2] 2.00–2.15
St. Louis	93	[3] 1.15	[3] 1.00–1.10	2.00
Kansas City	167	[2 3] 1.05	[2 3] .80– .90	[2 3] 2.10

SWEET POTATOES, New Jersey and Delaware Yellow Varieties—Bushels.

New York	89	$1.00–1.50	$1.00–1.25	$2.00–2.25
Boston	16	1.00–1.10	1.00–1.10	1.85
Philadelphia	7	.65– .75	.65– .75	1.50–1.60
Baltimore	15	.60– .75	.90–1.00	1.40–1.50
Pittsburgh	26	.75–1.50	1.00–1.40	2.25
Cincinnati	11	[4] 1.05–1.10	[4] 1.00–1.10	[4] 1.25
Chicago	34	[4] 1.20–1.35	[4] 1.10–1.15	[4] 1.35–1.50
St. Louis	6	.....	[4] .85– .90	[4] 1.00
Kansas City	3	[4] 1.10–1.15	[4] 1.00–1.10	[4] 1.40

CABBAGE, New York and Northern Danish Type—Bulk per ton.

New York	61	$23.00-28.00	$20.00-22.00	$55.00-58.00
Boston	14	[5] 1.75– 2.00	[5] 1.50– 1.75	[6] 3.75
Philadelphia	59	15.00-20.00	20.00-25.00	50.00
Baltimore	17	25.00-28.00	20.00-23.00	60.00
Pittsburgh	23	27.00-30.00	20.00	60.00
Cincinnati	13	20.00-23.00	25.00-28.00	60.00-65.00
Chicago	64	23.00-24.00	23.00-26.00	50.00-55.00
St. Louis	21	28.00-30.00	20.00	50.00-60.00
KansasCity	14	[1] 1.50	[1] 1.25	[1] 3.25- 3.50

ONIONS, Eastern and Midwestern Yellow Globes—100-lb. sack.

New York	170	$2.50-3.00	$3.00-3.15	$6.25-6.50
Boston	23	3.40-3.50	3.00-3.25	6.25-6.50
Philadelphia	31	2.90-3.25	2.65-3.00	6.15-6.25
Baltimore	8	3.25-3.50	2.75-3.15	6.00-6.25
Pittsburgh	17	3.15-3.25	2.75-3.00	6.00-6.50
Cincinnati	9	2.75-3.25	3.00-3.25	6.25-6.50
Chicago	15	2.50	2.00-2.25	6.50-7.00
St Louis	6	[6] 2.25	[6] 2.00-2.15	[6] 6.50
Kansas City	8	[6] 2.00-2.25	[6] 2.00	[6] 5.50-6.00

APPLES, Eastern Baldwins, A 2½ Inches—Barrels.

New York	239	$4.50-5.00	$4.75-5.00	$7.25-7.50
Boston	5	5.00	5.00	7.00-8.00
Philadelphia	32	4.25	4.50	7.25-7.50
Baltimore	15	4.00-4.25	4.00-4.25	7.00
Pittsburgh	87	4.75-5.00	4.25-4.75	7.25-7.50
Cincinnati	11	4.50-4.75	4.50	6.75-7.00
Chicago	18	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	7.00-7.50
St Louis	5	[7] 5.00	[7] 5.25	.....
Kansas City	....	[8] 4.50-5.00	[8] 4.50-5.00	.....

APPLES, Northwestern Extra Fancy Jonathans and Spitzbergens—Boxes.

New York	166	$2.50-3.00	$2.25-2.50	$3.00-3.25
Philadelphia	43	3.00	.....	2.75-3.00
Pittsburgh	19	1.75-2.25	1.75-2.00	2.75-3.00
Chicago	223	2.00-2.25	2.00-2.25	2.25-2.75
Kansas City	52	2.25-2.50	2.25-2.50	3.00

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

POTATOES.			
Presque Isle, Me.	[1] $0.67-0.75	[1] $0.67-0.75	[1] $1.71-1.76
Rochester, N. Y.	.95	.95-1.05	1.95
Grand Rapids, Mich.	.67– .70	.57½-.62½	1.85
Waupaca, Wis.	.60– .70	.60	1.80-1.95
Minneapolis, Minn.	.65	.55– .65	1.80-1.85
Greeley, Colo.	[9] .30	[9] .30	[9] 1.40-1.50
Idaho Falls, Idaho	[9] .25	[9] .25	[9] 1.60
CABBAGE.			
Rochester, N Y.	17.00-18.00	15.00-19.00	40.00-42.00
APPLES.			
Rochester, N. Y. (Bbl.)	4.00-4.50	4.25	6.50
Spokane, Wash (Box)	1.65	1.50-1.65	1.85-2.25

[1] Bulk per 100 lbs.
[2] Carlot sales.
[3] Minn. Red River Ohios.
[4] Tenn. and Ark. Nancy Halls.
[5] Barrels.
[6] Red varieties.
[7] N. Y. Rhode Island Greenings.
[8] Midwestern Jonathans.
[9] Wagonloads cash to growers.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF CITRUS FRUITS FOR NOVEMBER.

Commodity and State.	November. 1922	November. 1921	October. 1922	October. 1921	Total, Jan. to Nov., incl 1922	Total, Jan. to Nov., incl 1921
GRAPEFRUIT.						
Arizona	15	18	23	20	55	47
California	42	32	12	25	436	389
Florida	1,877	1,701	1,610	1,332	13,115	10,723
Total	1,934	1,751	1,645	1,377	13,606	11,159
LEMONS.						
California	388	395	314	588	9,491	11,387
ORANGES.						
Alabama	254	89	.....	21	254	110
Arizona	44	44	.....	4	50	49
California	1,971	1,791	1,418	2,598	25,021	43,224
Florida	2,510	2,033	1,142	488	12,623	14,946
Total	4,779	3,957	2,560	3,111	37,948	58,329

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IN DECEMBER, SHOWN BY STATES.

Shipping districts—	December— 1922	December— 1921	November, 1922.	Season to— Dec. 30, 1922.	Season to— Dec. 31, 1921.	Total last season.
APPLES (box sections).						
California	481	181	831	4,132	4,653	5,071
Colorado	630	128	925	2,803	3,673	3,888
Idaho	369	275	1,077	2,986	5,355	5,825
Montana	13	19	59	303	651	688
New Mexico	10	2	23	370	612	615
Oregon	705	1,032	1,242	2,792	5,589	6,554
Utah	41	5	190	593	730	735
Washington	3,047	3,124	5,516	17,430	26,290	32,937
Total	5,296	4,766	9,863	31,414	47,553	56,313
APPLES (barrel sections).						
Arkansas	42	.....	134	2,276	1	4
Illinois	48	9	330	3,735	335	447
Maine	16	247	101	215	4,179	4,306
Maryland other	47	.....	83	613	90	92
Michigan	96	15	812	5,418	5,954	5,980
Missouri	62	.....	218	2,083	7	8
New York	1,880	839	5,282	19,383	12,095	17,832
Pennsylvania	191	7	315	1,538	193	226
Virginia	392	34	756	4,446	273	314
West Virginia	115	27	256	1,656	656	801
Other sections	44	47	590	6,246	2,053	2,128
Total	2,933	1,225	8,877	47,609	25,836	32,138
CABBAGE (Old).						
Colorado	70	13	178	1,863	2,564	2,564
Michigan	26	14	86	749	429	462
Minnesota	41	7	116	1,053	568	583
New York	1,470	1,324	2,076	6,741	6,674	9,206
Pennsylvania	16	14	61	294	278	303
S. Car. 2d crop	90	32	10	99	33	451
Wisconsin	566	282	761	4,432	2,313	2,818
Other sections	45	134	146	19,087	14,090	14,613
Total	2,324	1,820	3,434	34,318	26,949	31,000
CABBAGE (New).						
Florida	17	8	.....	17	8	3,050
Texas	31	106	13	41	108	3,631
Other sections	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,637
Total	48	114	13	58	116	34,318
CAULIFLOWER.						
Calif., N. dist.	82	48	12	103	181	1,078
Calif., S. dist.	622	549	54	685	1,134	2,531
Other sections	43	7	206	674	597	726
Total	747	604	272	1,462	1,912	4,335
CELERY.						
Calif., N. dist.	1,270	890	808	2,114	1,388	1,861
Calif., S. dist.	176	117	39	231	177	776
New York	617	805	709	2,739	2,769	3,035
Other sections	84	97	303	6,843	5,964	5,968
Total	2,147	1,909	1,859	11,927	10,298	11,640
LETTUCE (New).						
Arizona	128	60	.....	124	60	581
California	1,129	1,174	675	1,995	2,556	10,286
Florida	683	477	121	804	502	2,791
Other sections (old)	38	60	583	.....	.....	8,229
Total	1,978	1,771	1,379	2,923	3,118	21,887
MIXED VEGETABLES						
Calif., N. dist.	28	63	36	[1]799	[1]890	[1]890
Calif., S. dist.	513	375	530	[1]2,919	[1]3,324	[1]3,324
Colorado	39	12	94	[1]2,021	[1]1,047	[1]1,047
Florida	69	1	1	[1]1,244	[1]865	[1]865
Louisiana	190	82	39	[1]1,407	[1]1,533	[1]1,533
New Jersey	36	28	288	[1]4,924	[1]3,204	[1]3,204
New York	27	44	48	[1]382	[1]647	[1]647
Texas	52	96	2	[1]1,634	[1]1,386	[1]1,386
Other sections	87	44	152	[1]3,774	[1]2,920	[1]2,920
Total	1,041	745	1,199	19,104	15,816	15,816
ONIONS.						
Calif., N. dist.	123	121	153	1,841	2,236	2,662
Calif., S. dist.	14	0	3	1,240	925	928
Colorado	115	38	48	287	339	443
Indiana	235	189	256	3,550	1,369	1,840
Iowa	34	9	56	873	405	412
Massachusetts	121	216	135	1,163	1,661	2,224
Michigan	85	14	373	1,296	310	418
Minnesota	35	13	70	403	153	173
New York	243	240	268	1,587	2,223	2,946
Ohio	406	232	483	3,249	1,001	1,736
Oregon	18	21	30	98	263	343
Wisconsin	41	5	28	250	66	90
Other sections	56	50	115	7,239	6,395	6,553
Total	1,526	1,148	2,018	23,076	17,346	20,768

[1] Calendar year 1922.

Shipping districts—	December— 1922	December— 1921	November, 1922.	Season to— Dec. 30, 1922.	Season to— Dec. 31, 1921.	Total last season.
SPINACH.						
California	20	6	0	18	18	302
Maryland	35	32	148	393	148	372
Texas	134	85	0	120	87	1,446
Virginia	459	396	207	669	511	2,222
Other sections	10	30	42	89	94	312
Total	658	549	397	1,289	858	4,654
SWEET POTATOES.						
Arkansas	26	54	11	48	187	577
California	122	90	221	741	836	999
Delaware	449	473	181	667	648	1,728
Georgia	68	161	54	247	418	1,342
Illinois	19	62	46	66	113	151
Louisiana	79	91	61	481	421	961
Maryland	219	214	262	1,081	853	1,291
New Jersey	465	356	304	1,756	1,471	2,215
North Carolina	21	87	20	416	708	1,018
South Carolina	30	5	2	34	12	136
Tennessee	162	160	88	421	545	1,568
Texas	92	55	92	553	435	746
Va., E. Shore	207	47	1,068	6,277	4,766	4,778
Other sections	60	143	39	908	1,172	1,768
Total	2,019	2,028	2,449	13,696	12,585	19,278
WHITE POTATOES. (Late crop.) Leading sections:						
Calif., N. dist.	437	561	535	3,560	4,198	6,511
Colorado	1,106	917	1,324	7,470	9,219	17,738
Idaho	863	848	1,328	6,469	7,728	14,616
Iowa	6	0	102	726	72	91
Maine	2,332	2,768	2,657	10,008	15,362	37,999
Michigan	1,165	880	2,063	6,824	6,768	15,174
Minnesota	677	892	2,409	16,658	17,947	29,659
Montana	36	40	155	626	1,092	1,836
Nebraska	352	294	421	2,910	3,601	5,321
Nevada	67	40	159	374	258	462
N. Y., Long Island	422	255	861	5,870	3,990	4,929
N. Y., other	1,284	1,101	1,609	4,067	7,910	13,956
N. Dakota	210	111	839	4,954	8,513	10,496
Oregon	103	116	174	822	571	1,390
Pennsylvania	389	241	1,058	3,714	2,496	3,575
South Dakota	4	27	205	2,463	3,188	3,348
Utah	13	4	107	1,824	1,039	1,074
Washington	293	422	516	1,862	3,146	6,224
Wisconsin	1,540	626	1,808	8,375	4,300	10,970
Total	11,299	10,143	18,330	88,956	101398	185369
Other sections:						
Arizona	20	15	80	230	118	222
Calif., S. dist.	12	49	12	1,768	2,648	2,741
Md., E. Shore, 2d crop	50	84	109	184	147	534
New Jersey	68	49	622	18,018	10,305	10,476
Va., E. Shore, 2d crop	25	31	118	156	231	360
Va., Norfolk, 2d crop	17	54	76	105	282	526
Wyoming	68	24	85	575	682	954
Others	30	47	115	3,840	4,114	4,511
Total	290	353	1,217	24,876	18,527	20,324
SUMMARY WHITE POTATOES. Late crop: Leading sections	11,299	10,143	18,330	88,956	101398	185369
Other sections	290	353	1,217	24,876	18,527	20,324
Early crop	.....	.....	.....	40,794	32,459	32,558
Total	11,589	10,496	19,547	154626	152384	238251

Additional Market News Field Stations to be Established.

Because of the expected movement of 5,000 cars of lettuce from the Imperial Valley of California, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has opened a temporary field station at El Centro for the issuance of daily market reports on lettuce. Similar reports will also be published at the Washington office.

About Jan. 22 a field station will be opened at Sanford, Fla., to cover the important celery deal in that district. It is reported that 4,000 cars of celery will be shipped from the Sanford section alone. Both Sanford and Washington will publish daily bulletins on the celery markets.

The Federal department is also assisting State representatives in Texas with the assembling and dissemination of reports on spinach. Spinach bulletins are now being issued from the Washington office, as well as from the State office at Austin, Texas.

Temporary field stations operated by the market news service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture are listed below. Persons interested in securing market reports on the commodities indicated can request them from the nearest office:

Location of field station.	Commodity.	Date of opening.	Date of closing.
Rochester, N. Y.	Apples	Sept. 13	Apr. 1
Do	Potatoes	Sept. 23	Apr. 1
Do	Cabbage	Oct. 2	Jan. 27
Waupaca, Wis.[1]	Potatoes	Sept. 12	Apr. 1
Presque Isle, Me.	Potatoes	Sept. 13	Mar. 1
Idaho Falls, Ida.	Potatoes	Sept. 19	Apr. 1
Spokane, Wash.	Apples	Sept. 26	Mar. 1
Grand Rapids, Mich.[1]	Potatoes	Oct. 17	May 1
Greeley, Colo.	Potatoes	Dec. 4	Apr. 15
El Centro, Calif.	Lettuce	Jan. 8	Mar. 24
Sanford, Fla.	Celery	Jan. 22	Mar. 31

[1] State department of agriculture cooperating.

Periodical reports on apples, cabbage, celery, lettuce, onions, white potatoes, spinach, and sweet potatoes can be secured from Washington. Miscellaneous market reports are available at the permanent offices in the following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Fort Worth, and Los Angeles.

Texas Cabbage Season Rather Inactive.

The Texas cabbage season has not been so active as last year. To Jan. 1, 1922, about 125 cars of cabbage had come from the Rio Grande Valley, whereas less than 50 cars were reported to January 1 this season. Total movement from south Texas last season filled 3,630 cars.

To the end of December only about half as much cauliflower came from southern California as during the corresponding period in 1921—685 cars compared with 1,135.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending— Jan. 6, 1923.	Week ending— Jan. 7, 1922.	Week ending— Dec. 30, 1922.	December. 1922	December. 1921	November. 1922	November. 1921	October. 1922	October. 1921	Season to— Jan. 6, 1923.	Season to— Jan. 7, 1922.
Apples:											
Box areas	1,018	626	840	5,296	4,766	9,863	11,785	11,473	22,891	32,531	48,179
Barrel areas	517	208	452	2,933	1,225	8,877	2,679	17,840	12,226	48,282	26,044
Cabbage:											
Season 1922	588	617	366	2,324	1,820	3,434	2,558	6,450	5,467	34,933	27,566
Season 1923	43	144	22	48	114	13	2	.....	.....	[1] 101	[1] 260
Cauliflower	211	214	207	747	604	272	631	288	493	1,673	2,126
Celery	335	342	439	2,147	1,609	1,859	1,443	1,884	1,815	12,268	10,640
Lettuce	413	622	339	1,978	1,771	1,879	1,481	1,431	1,253	[2] 3,336	[2] 3,740
Onions	434	422	269	1,526	1,148	2,018	1,248	4,687	2,608	23,546	17,768
Potatoes:											
Sweet	547	470	328	2,019	2,028	2,449	2,045	3,333	3,405	14,269	13,055
White	2,976	3,410	2,334	11,589	10,496	19,547	16,729	33,711	43,250	157,766	155,796
Spinach	240	148	162	658	549	397	297	214	12	1,532	1,006
Total	7,322	7,223	5,758	31,265	26,430	50,108	40,898	81,311	93,420	330,136	305,920

[1] Not included in totals. [2] New crop.

Hay and Feed

HAY TRADE MORE ACTIVE IN CENTRAL WESTERN MARKETS

Eastern Markets Were Dull—Prices on Slightly Higher Basis in Most Shipping Markets.

A continuation of the holiday dullness in eastern hay markets, but more activity with firmer prices in the central western markets, prevailed during the week ending Jan. 6. Southern demand also showed some improvement in some sections, but the volume continued rather small. The movement of hay was normal and the receipts at the various markets compared favorably with those of the previous week but generally were larger than for the corresponding week last year.

Prices on timothy and alfalfa were generally about 50¢ per ton higher than the previous week for the better grades.

City.	Week ending— Jan. 6, 1923.	Dec. 30, 1922.	Jan. 7, 1922.
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Boston	50	57	48
New York	50	90	102
Philadelphia	.....	63	.....
Pittsburgh	176	134	61
Cincinnati	111	178	50
Chicago	162	149	179
Minneapolis-St. Paul	117	181	74
St. Louis	154	183	.....
Omaha	115	169	.....
Kansas City	454	508	214
Los Angeles	182	251	45
San Francisco	70	70	44

Timothy.—At Boston the limited demand was responsible for the dull market. Receipts were not large but the arrivals from Maine and New Hampshire were of rather poor quality and were hard to sell, even at price concessions. There was some accumulation of the poorer hay at the terminals, but invoices of hay to arrive indicated a continued light movement.

Prices at New York were lowered slightly because of the poor demand. Bad weather which curtailed hauling operations, and thereby the use of horses, contributed to the light demand. Dealers, however, refused to make material price concessions on desirable grades because of the light receipts and prospects of continued light movement.

The advance of 50¢ per ton at Pittsburgh was caused by an active demand for the better grades of timothy hay. Prices for clover and clover mixed hay did not share in this advance, however, as stocks of this kind of hay in warehouses were rather large and the demand was less active.

Lighter receipts and an improved demand cleared up the accumulation at Cincinnati, and prices advanced about $1 per ton. Inventory taking had been completed and there appeared to be more disposition to place orders for future shipment. With receipts barely equal to the daily requirements the hay market at Chicago assumed a more healthy condition, and dealers were able to dispose of the accumulation of the lower grades of hay. The better grades were in best demand and the lower grades sold at heavy discounts. No. 2 timothy was quoted $4–$6 below No. 1 and grassy mixtures proportionally lower. A good demand strengthened the market at St. Louis and prices were advanced about 50¢ per ton.

Southern markets have reported very little activity in the demand for hay to date. Although inventories have been completed and stocks are light, buyers generally are inclined to buy for their immediate needs only. Dealers at Savannah do not expect much activity until the middle of the month. The races at New Orleans increased slightly the demand for hay at that market. Heavy arrivals of previous bookings for January shipment were expected to keep the market well stocked at Jacksonville.

ALFALFA CONTINUED FIRM.

Alfalfa.—With receipts falling off and prospects that the movement will continue to be of only moderate volume, prices of alfalfa at Kansas City were further advanced during the week. There was a good demand from the Cotton Belt and some buying was reported also from the feeding sections of the Central States and from the eastern dairying sections.

Prices at Omaha were also advanced about 50¢ per ton. Receipts were reduced by the holidays and stormy weather, and dealers' stocks were well cleaned up.

Prospects of good pasturage on the Pacific coast weakened the alfalfa market at San Francisco. The demand at Los Angeles was also light.

Prairie.—There was an improved demand for prairie at Kansas City and Omaha, but receipts at Minneapolis were in excess of the requirements of that market. The stockyards at the latter market reduced their buying prices $1.50 per ton and took only the better grades. The mild weather has reduced consumption and stocks in producing sections are large for the time of year.

OFFERINGS OF FEEDSTUFFS EXCEEDED LIMITED DEMAND

Prices Showed Easier Tendency—Production and Supplies of Most Feeds Continued Ample.

The mill-feed markets retained much of the holiday dullness and uncertainty of the previous week and were easier in tone during the week ending Jan. 6. Many feedstuffs showed declines of 50¢–$1 per ton. Offerings, particularly of transit shipments, were larger and reflected the improved transportation conditions. Jobbers and resellers who held the bulk of the supplies appeared to be eager sellers at current values.

Production of most feeds was sufficient to take care of the unusually light demand resulting from the mild temperature in principal feeding sections and the heavy receipts of corn in terminal markets. Little change was noted in the holdings of stored feeds at lake ports, and reports from all sections of the country indicated fairly large supplies in the hands of retail dealers.

Wheat mill feeds.—Wheat mill feeds were in light demand and prices were slightly lower. Especially was this true of prompt and January shipment quotations which were affected by the offerings of transit feed at a discount. Much of the transit feed on the market represented feed which was purchased by mixers for use in their business but which was not needed when it was tendered, hence was resold by them. The fact that mixed-feed manufacturers had more

(Concluded on page 27, column 2.)

PRICES OF HAY, STRAW, AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS, JANUARY 6, 1923.
[In dollars per ton—carload lots.]

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1 2]	Philadelphia.[1]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Atlanta.	Jacksonville.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]	San Francisco.[1]
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	25.50	25.50	23.00	19.50	24.50	24.50	23.00	18.00	22.00	16.50	21.00	.....	16.50	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	23.50	23.50	22.00	16.50	23.00	22.50	21.50	16.50	18.00	15.00	17.50	.....	13.50	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover mixed	.....	23.50	21.00	17.50	23.50	24.00	.....	16.50	19.00	15.50	.....	.....	16.00	.....	.....
No. 1 medium clover mixed	.....	21.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 clover mixed	22.00	.....	.....	17.50	.....	24.00	.....	16.00	17.00	15.00	.....	.....	14.50	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	20.00	.....	17.00	.....	.....	.....	16.50	16.00	[3]16.00	20.00	.....	16.00	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	.....	31.00	24.00	24.00	22.50	28.50	20.75	24.75	24.00	19.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.00	.....	27.50	.....	20.00	20.00	.....	19.00	21.25	.....	18.00
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00	.....	24.50	.....	17.00	17.00	.....	16.00	18.00	.....	16.00
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	15.50	.....	15.75	12.25	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	14.50	16.00	13.50	10.50	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	12.50	.....	14.75	.....	.....	.....
Grain:															
No. 1 wheat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00
No. 1 oat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	19.00
STRAW.															
No. 1 wheat	14.50	.....	.....	14.00	13.00	.....	.....	12.00	11.00	8.00	.....	8.00	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 oat	15.50	.....	.....	14.00	.....	.....	.....	13.00	12.00	8.50	.....	9.00	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 rye (straight)	26.50	23.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 rye (tangled)	.....	.....	.....	14.00	.....	.....	.....	12.00	12.50	8.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	33.75	33.00	32.75	31.00	33.00	34.50	.....	30.00	27.50	24.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	34.25	33.00	33.50	33.00	33.00	34.50	27.50	30.50	.....	.....	27.50	.....	24.25	38.00	37.00
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	31.00	33.00	34.50	.....	30.00	27.25	.....	27.00	24.50	24.00	34.00	.....
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	34.00	33.00	32.50	31.00	34.00	35.50	.....	30.50	27.25	24.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	.....	.....	35.00	36.00	37.50	30.00	33.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.75	.....	50.00
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	35.00	34.00	.....	.....	32.50	.....	.....	30.00	29.00	27.75	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	34.50	30.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.00	25.00	.....	37.00
Wheat millrun	35.50	.....	35.00	.....	34.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00	.....	.....	26.00	.....	36.00
Rye middlings	31.50	.....	30.50	30.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	57.00	55.50	56.50	58.00	.....	60.00	.....	56.00	53.50	52.00	.....	57.00	57.00	.....	52.00
Cottonseed (41%)	55.50	.....	54.25	53.50	.....	.....	46.00	50.50	51.00	.....	.....	54.50	49.50	46.00	47.00
Cottonseed (36%)	52.00	51.50	51.15	50.00	42.75	46.00	42.50	48.25	47.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peanut (43%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46.00
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00	32.50	29.25	.....	28.00	26.50	25.50	33.00	.....
Velvet bean meal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gluten feed	48.50	47.85	47.45	44.25	.....	48.00	.....	44.25	41.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White hominy feed	37.25	36.00	36.50	.....	35.00	37.50	.....	34.50	31.00	.....	31.00	30.00	.....	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed	36.75	35.50	36.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.50	30.00	.....	30.50	30.00	.....	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.50	33.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	[3]38.00	.....
Dried beet pulp	.....	47.50	.....	.....	.....	48.00	.....	[3]46.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43.00	.....

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Hay quotations based on U. S. Grades.
[3] Nominal. [4] Rolled.

Grain

GRAIN FUTURE PRICES LOWER; TRADING OF SMALL VOLUME

Cash Prices Gained Toward End of Week—Primary Movement Smaller—Exports of Fair Size.

The accumulation of grain over the holidays and the changing of the price basis from the December to the May future resulted in lower future prices for grain during the week ending Jan. 6. The decline occurred on Tuesday and amounted to about 4¢ per bu. for the May future wheat price at Chicago. During the remainder of the week wheat prices remained fairly steady and corn future prices gained slightly. At the close of the week May wheat at Chicago was quoted at $1.18, at Minneapolis $1.19⅜, at Kansas City $1.09⅝ and at Winnepeg $1.11⅜. July wheat at Chicago was quoted at $1.10¾ and May and July corn both at 70¾¢.

Trading was of small volume. The buying was limited to short covering and to resting orders on the declines, while the selling was limited to liquidation and commission house sales. The sentiment of the traders appeared to be unsettled but was inclined to be bearish toward the last of the week because of the unsettled foreign political news.

CASH MARKETS STRENGTHEN.

Although the cash grain markets were generally weaker with futures early in the week, they were strengthened materially by lighter receipts and an improved demand toward the close of the week. Primary receipts of wheat fell off about 2,000,000 bus. and were estimated at 9,677,000 bus. for the week, compared with 11,572,000 bus. for the previous week. Receipts were as follows: Chicago 282 cars, Minneapolis 2,934, Kansas City 1,391, St. Louis 718, and Cincinnati 44 cars.

No. 2 Red Winter wheat at Chicago sold at the close of the week at 7¢–8¢ per bu. over the May future price compared with a premium of 4¢–5¢ at the close of the previous week. Elevators were the most active buyers and took the greater part of the wheat offered. The milling demand was considerably improved, however, as the offerings decreased toward the last of the week.

Exporters were also rather active buyers and sales of 3,777,000 bus. were reported. Germany was the principal buyer of the Hard Winter and also took some Manitobas. Sales of several lots of wheat for January loading to Germany were also reported at Kansas City. Sales were made on the basis of 10¢–10½¢ over the Chicago May delivery for wheat to be delivered at Galveston and at 9¢–9½¢ over the May for delivery to New Orleans. Bids were also reported for wheat for February, March, and April loading at around 9¢ per bu. over the Chicago May future price.

Milling demand for wheat was more active at Kansas City. Texas, Oklahoma, and the Southeast were good buyers of Red Winter and premiums on this variety of wheat were well maintained. The Northwest and East were good buyers of Hard Winter and paid about 6¢ per bu. over the May delivery price for wheat with 12½%–13% protein. While the movement of wheat to this market was of fairly large volume it was reported that country elevators which had shipped their stocks of wheat during the last few weeks were not refilling their elevators as rapidly as was expected because of the fact that farmers were not inclined to sell freely.

ST. LOUIS PRICES FLUCTUATED.

Good grades of Soft Red Winter wheat were scarce at St. Louis during the week, and although prices declined 2¢–3¢ with futures early in the week the loss was regained later. Hard Winter wheat declined 3¢–4¢ early in the week also but regained much of the loss before the close of the week. Mills were taking more of the Hard Winter wheat because of the high prices demanded for the soft wheat.

The wheat market fluctuated within a narrow range at Minneapolis, No. 1 Dark Northern selling during the week within a range of 1¢–20¢ over the May future prices. The milling demand was good for the better qualities of wheat and premiums for No. 1 Dark Northern advanced 1¢–2¢. The poorer qualities were about 1¢ lower, however, and were taken principally by the terminal elevators. Flour prices advanced 10¢–15¢ per bbl. during the week and mills reported an excellent demand toward the close. Mills were reported to be operating about one-third of capacity.

The visible supply of wheat was estimated at 40,582,000 bus., which was an increase of about 2,500,000 bus. over those for the previous week. Wheat and flour on ocean passage was estimated at 41,544,000 bus.

CORN RECEIPTS DECREASE.

Movement of corn was lighter than during the previous week. Primary receipts fell off more than 2,000,000 bus. and totalled 8,692,000 bus. for the week compared with 10,978,000 bus. for the previous week. The receipts were as follows: Chicago 2,421 cars, St. Louis 644 cars, Minneapolis 146 cars, and Kansas City 256 cars. There was a fairly good demand at most of the markets and prices strengthened with futures toward the close of the week. Elevators and the industries were the principal buyers at Chicago, but exporters were also in the market for moderate amounts. The receipts at Chicago were smaller because the western markets were overbidding the Chicago dealers in Iowa and Illinois. The increase in the export demand for corn at the Gulf was also attracting a good deal of corn from Illinois to St. Louis and Ohio River points for shipment by barge to New Orleans.

(Concluded on page 29, column 3.)

GRAIN INSPECTED FOR EXPORT.

Grain Inspected Under Canadian Grades and Flour not included.

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending Jan. 6, 1923:					
Atlantic ports [1]	1,514	1,115	.....	478	1,058
Gulf ports [2]	615	278	12	.....	137
Pacific ports [3]	619	27	.....	251	.....
Total	2,748	1,420	12	729	1,195
Previous week	1,913	1,140	72	269	973
Corresponding week last year	3,044	2,810	.....	160	55
Total July 1, 1922–Jan. 6, 1923	95,753	31,007	12,714	16,809	21,529
Corresponding period last year	137,572	22,817	535	17,627	5,523

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Portland, Oreg., Tacoma, Astoria, and San Francisco.

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets, Week Ending Friday, January 5, 1923.

[Cents per bushel.]

	Sat.	Mon[1]	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
WHEAT.						
CHICAGO.						
Dark Nor. Spg. No. 1	139¾	.....	.....	130	.....	.....
Hard Winter No. 1	125¼	.....	120¾	120½	119½	119¾
No. 2	126¼	.....	118½	119½	118½	119½
No. 3	.....	.....	117	118¼	118	118½
Yel. Hrd. Wir. No. 2	126	.....	118¾	118¾	118½	.....
No. 3	121	.....	117	117½	.....	118¾
Red Winter No. 3	.....	.....	12½	.....	125	.....
MINNEAPOLIS.						
Drk. Nor. Spg. No. 1	131	.....	130	128	129	130
No. 2	127	.....	125	124	124	124
No. 3	119	.....	117	118	117	121
Northern Spg. No. 1	125	.....	125	122	123	123
No. 2	123	.....	120	119	120	120
No. 3	121	.....	116	116	118	119
KANSAS CITY.						
Drk. Hrd. Wir. No. 2	122	.....	120¼	119	117⅞	118⅞
No. 3	121	.....	120⅞	119¾	118¼	118⅞
Hard Winter No. 2	116	.....	114⅝	114⅞	115⅛	114⅞
No. 3	114⅞	.....	114	114	112¾	113⅞
Yel. Hrd. Wir. No. 2	114	.....	111	112	.....	112
Red Winter No. 3	119	.....	.....	120⅞	123	120⅞
OMAHA.						
Drk. Hrd. Wir. No. 2	117¼	.....	116	116½	.....	118⅞
No. 3	116¼	.....	116	118	115	118⅛
Hard Winter No. 1	113½	.....	.....	111½	109½	111½
No. 2	112¾	.....	109¼	110⅛	108⅞	110⅞
No. 3	112¼	.....	108¾	109¼	107½	110⅛
Yel. Hrd. Wir. No. 2	112½	.....	.....	110	108⅞	110⅛
No. 3	112	.....	.....	109	.....	110
ST. LOUIS.						
Red Winter No. 2	133	.....	139	138	136¼	136½
No. 3	135¼	.....	135¼	131¾	128¼	131¾
CORN.						
CHICAGO.						
White No. 2	74¾	.....	71½	71⅜	71½	71
No. 3	73	.....	70½	70⅜	70¼	70½
Yellow No. 2	74¾	.....	71¼	72	71½	71⅜
No. 3	72½	.....	70½	71	70¼	70½
Mixed No. 2	73¾	.....	71½	71⅜	71¼	71
No. 3	71½	.....	70¼	70⅜	70½	70½
MINNEAPOLIS.						
Yellow No. 2	65	.....	64½	.....	65	.....
No. 3	64	.....	63	64	64	65
KANSAS CITY.						
White No. 2	69⅝	.....	68	69	69	69½
Yellow No. 2	69½	.....	68½	69½	69½	70¼
No. 3	69	.....	67⅞	68⅞	69	69½
Mixed No. 2	69½	.....	68	68⅞	69	69½
OMAHA.						
White No. 2	65¼	.....	64¼	64⅞	65	65½
No. 3	65	.....	63	64½	64¾	65½
Yellow No. 1	66½	.....	.....	65	.....	65½
No. 2	66⅛	.....	64½	66⅛	65⅞	66
No. 3	65¼	.....	64	64½	65¼	65⅜
Mixed No. 2	65⅜	.....	63¾	64⅜	64¼	64¾
No. 3	64½	.....	64	64⅜	63½	64¼
ST. LOUIS.						
White No. 2	72½	.....	70¼	71¾	71	71¾
No. 3	70	.....	68¾	70¼	70	70½
Yellow No. 2	72¼	.....	70¼	72	71	72
No. 3	70¼	.....	68¾	70¼	70	70¾
OATS.						
CHICAGO.						
White No. 1	46	.....	44	44½	43½	44
No. 2	44½	.....	43½	43½	43¼	44
No. 3	43	.....	42¼	42¾	42½	43
MINNEAPOLIS.						
White No. 2	42	.....	41¼	.....	.....	41½
No. 3	39¾	.....	39	39¼	39¼	39¾
KANSAS CITY.						
White No. 3	44½	.....	43¾	43¼	43½	43⅝
No. 4	.....	.....	42½	.....	43	.....
OMAHA.						
White No. 3	41¾	.....	40¾	40⅞	40⅞	41⅜
No. 4	41½	.....	40	40⅞	40½	41
ST LOUIS.						
White No. 1	.....	.....	45¾	46½	46½	47
No. 2	47	.....	45½	46	46	46¾
No. 3	46	.....	44¾	45½	45	46½
RYE.						
CHICAGO.						
No 2	89	.....	87¾	87½	86¾	87
MINNEAPOLIS.						
Western No. 2	82½	.....	81½	81½	81½	81¾
Daily Closing Prices of Futures.						
CHICAGO.						
Wheat Dec.	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	122⅝	.....	118⅝	120⅜	118¼	118⅞
July	113⅜	.....	110¼	111⅞	110¼	111⅛
Corn Dec.	75¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	72⅝	.....	69⅞	71½	70⅜	71⅛
July	72	.....	69⅜	71⅜	70⅜	71⅜
Oats Dec.	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	44⅞	.....	43	44	43⅜	44⅛
July	42¼	.....	40¾	41⅞	41⅜	42
KANSAS CITY.						
Wheat Dec.	111⅜	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	113½	.....	109¾	111¼	109½	110⅛
July	105¼	.....	103⅜	105⅞	104	104⅛
Corn Dec.	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	69⅞	.....	67⅞	69½	68⅜	69⅞
July	69¾	.....	67⅞	69⅜	68⅜	69½
Oats Dec.	42⅜	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	43⅜	.....	42	43	42⅜	42½

[1] Holiday.

Seeds

MOST DEALERS OPTIMISTIC AS SEED SELLING SEASON OPENS

Prices of Some Seeds Higher Than Last Year—Others Lower—Stocks Mostly Ample.

Seedsmen in most markets are optimistic over prospects for a good business during the selling season which opened up fairly well the first week of January. After the holidays country merchants begin to think of their seed requirements and direct their inquiries for prices and other information to the larger seedsmen. In turn, seedsmen begin to mail their price cards regularly. At the start of the season considerable variation for a given kind of seed is likely to occur in seed quotations from different concerns but this year there seems to be somewhat more uniformity in prices than usual, as may be noted by referring to the accompanying table of wholesale prices of field seeds at important distribution points.

Stocks of most seeds seem to be ample as seedsmen had less trouble in borrowing money for the purchase of seeds, and growers were not so inclined to hold their seed as in recent years. The fact that some seedsmen were more active than usual in buying seed during the fall and early winter encouraged other seedsmen to increase their stocks, and largely because of the added competition among buyers prices continued to advance while seed was moving from country points.

TREND UPWARD SINCE HARVEST.

Clovers and alfalfa.—Red clover prices have experienced a few declines but on the whole the trend has been steadily upward since harvest time. Imports of this seed during the last few months have been small. In fact during the period July 1–Dec. 31, 1922, only 227,000 lbs. was permitted entry compared with 2,618,900 lbs. for the same period last year. On the other hand, exports have been larger. During December about 470,000 lbs. was exported from New York to Denmark and Great Britain.

Alsike clover prices on Jan. 6 averaged nearly $1 per 100 lbs. less than last year, and notwithstanding that the discount under red clover prices is greater than last year the demand for this seed is not so good as that for red clover. During the week ending Jan. 6 about 146,400 lbs. of alsike clover was exported from New York to Denmark. White and sweet clover seed prices have enjoyed recent advances and are very firm at present levels.

Alfalfa prices are higher than last year because of the small crop that was produced in the central producing areas. Imports from Argentina have been large, most of the 6,245,800 lbs. that was permitted entry between July 1 and Dec. 31, 1922, having come from that source. During the month of December over 2,000,000 lbs. arrived at New York, subject to the seed importation act. Of this quantity approximately 600,000 lbs. was imported from Great Britain.

Grasses.—Prices for most of the grass seeds on Jan. 6 were lower than last year. Timothy prices averaged about 30¢ per 100 lbs. higher than last year but redtop, Kentucky bluegrass, Canada bluegrass, orchard grass, Bermuda grass, meadow fescue, and brome grass prices were lower than last year.

Approximately 775,000 lbs. of timothy seed was exported from New York, mostly to Denmark, Great Britain, and Germany, during December and about 137,000 lbs. to the latter two countries during the first week of January. Redtop seed exports from New York to Germany during that week amounted to about 48,300 lbs., and Kentucky blue-grass seed exports to Belgium amounted to about 26,800 lbs.

Millets and sorgos.—Prices of millet (except Japanese) and sorgo seed are considerably higher than last year because of the small production. At important markets golden millet is being quoted at $3.50–$4.50 per 100 lbs. and amber sorgo at $4.50–$6. Sudan grass prices likewise are much higher, being quoted this year at $13–$15 compared with $3.50–$4 last year.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATO CROP.

(Concluded from front page.)

of which 135,000 bus. were Green Mountains and 15,000 bus. were Cobblers, compared with 90,000 and 10,000 bus., respectively, of these varieties in 1921. Low prices which prevailed in the fall months left an unusually large part of the supply on hand for early spring shipment.

New York.—On 1,697 acres which passed the second inspection in New York a total of 352,000 bus. of potatoes were produced. The following are the principal varieties included in this quantity: Green Mountain, Russet Rural, Cobbler, and American Giant. A small quantity of Spaulding Rose was grown in Oneida County for the Florida trade. Also about 20,000 bus. of certified Bliss Triumph were produced on Long Island and shipped to Bermuda, B. W. I., for which growers received $1.25 per bu. f. o. b. shipping point. The surplus stocks of Green Mountain and Cobbler will be sold mostly to Long Island and New Jersey, Russet Rural to New York and Pennsylvania, and American Giant to New Jersey. An increased consumption within the State is anticipated because of the higher yields obtained from certified seed and the intensified interest in producing certified seed for sale.

INCREASE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania.—The certification of seed potatoes in Pennsylvania increased from 25,000 bus. in 1921 to 67,827 bus. in 1922. The latter quantity was produced on 316 acres certified out of 988 acres entered and is made up of 63,450 bus. of the Russet Rural, 4,317 bus. of Rural New Yorker, and 60 bus. of American Giant. The yield per acre ranged from 100 to 437 bus., averaging 216 bus. compared with 368 bus. in 1921. The stock is free from disease and of vigorous, high yielding strains. Several cars of Russet Rural are available for shipment to other States. The crop will be ready for shipment Mar. 1 but small shipments can be made at any time.

New Jersey.—There were 322 acres of seed potatoes which passed the second inspection for certification in New Jersey. Based on an estimated yield of 125 bus. per acre the total production is 40,250 bus., 90% of which is of the Cobbler variety. Most of this seed has already been sold at 90¢–$1.80 per bu. for use within the State.

Maryland.—Of a production of 6,310 bus. of certified Cobblers in Alleghany and Garrett Counties, Maryland, 2,000 bus. are available for shipment to other sections.

Ohio.—The production of certified seed potatoes in Ohio, all of which will be used for planting in the State, is as follows: Sir Walter Raleigh 6,240 bus., Russet Rural 3,825 bus., Rural New Yorker 600 bus., and Wellington 95 bus.

Michigan.—The production of certified seed potatoes in Michigan in 1922 totaled 315,758 bus. compared with 116,950 bus. in 1921 and only 40,000 bus. in 1920. Practically all of the 1922 crop, as heretofore, is of the Russet Rural variety. Other varieties certified are Cobbler, 1,000 bus.; Green Mountain, 2,000 bus.; and White Rural, 2,000 bus.

The surplus quantity of Michigan certified seed available is reported to be 267,155 bus. Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana are the States which generally use the bulk of the

WHOLESALE PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS, JANUARY 6, 1923.

For best grades of seed offered by seedsmen, with purity and germination tests approximately as indicated.

[In dollars per 100 pounds, except seed grains, which are per bushel.]

Kind of seed.	Average test. Purity.	Average test. Germination.	New York.	Baltimore.	Richmond.	Buffalo.	Toledo.	Louisville.	Chicago.	Minneapolis.	St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Denver.	Salt Lake City.	Av. for U. S. Jan. 7, 1922.	Av. for U. S. Jan. 8, 1921.
Clovers:	P. ct.	P. ct.														
Red clover	99.4	92	23.75	22.50	24.00	23.35	22.50	22.75	22.50	23.50	23.00	22.50	23.00	22.00	22.85	22.50
Alsike clover	98.3	91	17.50	17.00	19.00	17.75	18.10	18.00	16.50	18.00	18.50	19.00	18.50	19.00	19.10	28.25
White clover	96.9	91	57.00	55.00	60.00	55.00	65.00	60.00	52.50	55.00	60.00	55.00	58.00	60.00	40.35	57.05
Crimson clover	98.2	91	17.00	.....	16.00	.....	.....	.....	18.00	.....	20.00	.....	20.00	.....	16.95	8.40
Sweet clover	98.9	90	12.50	11.00	13.00	12.00	13.00	13.00	11.50	12.00	14.50	13.00	12.00	13.00	8.85	14.95
Lespedeza	98.9	82	.....	17.00	20.00	.....	.....	17.50	.....	.....	21.00	.....	.....	.....	21.25	21.00
Alfalfa	99.5	91	20.00	20.50	19.00	21.50	19.00	20.00	19.50	21.50	21.00	19.50	20.00	20.00	17.65	20.10
Grasses:																
Timothy	99.6	93	7.75	7.25	7.50	7.25	7.55	7.35	7.00	7.00	7.50	7.50	8.00	.....	7.10	8.10
Redtop	93.2	90	20.50	21.00	20.00	20.00	22.00	20.00	20.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.75	.....	23.50	15.60
Kentucky bluegrass	83.0	78	27.00	27.00	25.50	25.75	29.00	25.00	25.00	27.50	26.00	25.00	26.25	.....	48.05	27.90
Orchard grass	86.9	87	13.50	13.00	13.00	13.50	14.00	12.25	13.25	16.50	13.50	15.00	16.50	.....	18.80	15.90
Bermuda grass	91.5	73	23.00	21.00	27.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	20.00	.....	.....	30.50	.....
Meadow fescue	97.8	91	11.00	11.00	13.50	.....	11.00	.....	10.00	11.50	10.00	10.00	12.75	.....	19.90	24.00
Bromus inermis	87.7	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.50	12.50	15.00	13.00	.....	14.10	17.25
Rape	99.2	92	6.50	6.50	7.00	7.50	.....	8.00	6.75	7.00	7.50	8.50	10.00	.....	7.15	8.05
Vetches:																
Hairy vetch	98.7	89	17.50	.....	16.50	18.00	18.50	.....	17.75	18.00	19.00	.....	17.75	.....	11.80	14.95
Common vetch	98.7	92	6.00	5.25	8.00	6.00	8.00	.....	.....	9.00	8.25	.....	8.50	.....	6.55	7.35
Peas:																
Canada field peas	99.3	95	5.25	4.75	.....	5.25	5.75	.....	5.25	6.00	6.00	.....	.....	.....	5.30	4.60
Cowpeas	96.1	91	.....	4.25	4.50	.....	4.50	.....	.....	.....	5.00	4.00	.....	.....	3.60	4.40
Soy beans	98.7	94	.....	.....	4.00	.....	4.00	.....	4.00	6.00	5.00	3.25	.....	.....	3.40	5.95
Seed grains:																
Seed wheat	98.8	94	.....	.....	.....	1.95	.....	.....	1.75	1.75	1.60	1.50	1.80	.....	1.75	2.45
Seed oats	98.6	95	.....	.....	.80	.90	.65	.....	.65	.85	.....	.80	.95	.....	.70	.95
Seed barley	98.2	94	.....	1.10	1.25	1.15	.....	.....	.95	.85	1.00	1.00	.....	.....	1.00	1.50
Seed rye	97.8	92	.....	1.15	1.25	1.80	.....	.....	1.65	1.30	1.25	1.00	1.70	.....	1.30	2.05

surplus Michigan seed and it has been estimated that Pennsylvania will take 150,000 bus. this year.

Prices this season are much lower than last season when certified seed sold early in the fall at $1.25 per bu. and spring shipments were sold at $2. In sympathy with the low price of table stock certified seed stock has been selling this season at $1 per bu.

Wisconsin.—On 2,500 acres of potatoes certified for seed in Wisconsin 300,500 bus. were produced in 1922. This compares with 214,500 bus. in 1921 and 192,150 bus. in 1920. The acreage and production by varieties during the past two years are as follows:

Variety.	Acreage.		Production.	
	1921	1922	1921	1922
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Rural New Yorker..	695	1,200	106,000	155,000
Green Mountain....	286	600	46,000	75,000
Bliss Triumph.....	354	550	48,000	60,000
Early Ohio.....	75	100	10,500	7,500
Cobbler.....	15	50	2,600	2,500
Russet Rural.....	12	.....	1,400	.....
Total.....	1,437	2,500	214,500	300,500

DECREASE IN MINNESOTA.

Minnesota.—The production of certified seed potatoes in Minnesota declined from 456,935 bus. in 1921 to 338,100 bus. in 1922, which is slightly more than in 1920. The yields per acre were well maintained compared with previous years and of the total acreage inspected only 25% was rejected or withdrawn compared with 30% in 1921. The quantity certified by varieties is as follows: Early Ohio, 185,000 bus.; Green Mountain, 4,700; Cobbler, 41,000; Burbank Russet, 25,000; Rural New Yorker, 19,000; Bliss Triumph, 14,000; Burbank, 4,000; and Spaulding Rose, 3,100 bus.

Early Ohios and Cobblers sold early in the season at 95¢–$1 per 100 lbs. f. o. b. shipping point. This is a premium of 35¢–40¢ over ordinary stock. Spaulding Rose sold at $1.20 and Bliss Triumph $2 per 100 lbs.

Nebraska.—The heavy increase in the certification of seed potatoes in Nebraska is doubly important because of the large quantity of Bliss Triumph made available for shipment to the Gulf States where this variety is in such strong demand. In addition to the 79,855 bus. of Bliss Triumphs, there were certified also 4,860 bus. of Early Ohios and 240 bus. of Russet Rurals. This is all surplus stock. Bliss Triumphs were selling at $1.50–$2 per 100 lbs. around Dec. 1.

Washington.—There were produced in Washington, 27,120 bus. of certified seed potatoes all of which will be planted within the State in 1923. The quantity certified by varieties is as follows: Burbank, 4,000 bus.; Netted Gem, 16,660; Idaho Rural, 5,330; Early Ohio, 800; Cobbler, 200; and Green Mountain, 130 bus. The selling price was reported around Dec. 15 to be $2–$2.50 per 100 lbs.

California.—The certification of seed potatoes increased about 20% in California in 1922. The total quantity certified was 107,000 bus., distributed by varieties as follows: White Rose, 50,000 bus.; Late Pride, 25,000; Burbank, 20,000; British Queen, 9,000; and Red Prizetaker, 3,000 bus. The White Rose is grown largely in the warmer sections of the State on a two-crop basis; Late Pride in the Stockton district; Burbank in the Delta; British Queen in the Coast section principally north of San Francisco; and Red Prizetaker in Sonoma County. Prices quoted around the middle of December were $2–$2.50 per bu.

Other States.—In addition to the foregoing, 1,456 acres of seed potatoes in Idaho passed the second inspection for certification. Estimates of the actual quantity passing bin inspection and finally certified are not available. Much of the supply will be sold on the strength of passing second inspection.

About 500 acres were certified in Colorado, from which 150,000 bus. were produced, all of which will be used locally. Prices vary from $2 to $3 per 100 lbs.

Acreage, Yield Per Acre, and Production of Certified Seed Potatoes, 1921 and 1922.

State.	Acreage.		Yield.		Production.	
	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*
Maine.....	595	1,187	343	253	204,085	300,750
N. H.....	12	14	333	286	4,000	4,000
Vt.....	500	583	200	257	100,000	150,000
N. Y.....	860	1,697	171	208	147,000	352,000
Pa.....	68	316	368	215	25,000	67,827
N. J.....	570	322	100	125	57,000	40,250
Md.....	45	48	210	131	9,450	6,310
Ohio.....	41	61	186	177	7,635	10,810
Mich.....	795	2,429	147	130	116,950	315,758
Wis.....	1,437	2,500	149	120	214,500	300,500
Minn.....	3,521	2,670	130	126	456,935	338,100
Nebr.....	656	1,850	68	46	44,885	84,955
Wash.....	200	216	118	125	23,530	27,100
Calif.....	456	776	200	138	91,000	107,000
Colo.....	20	500	300	300	6,000	150,000
U. S...	9,776	15,169	154	148	1,507,979	2,255,360

IMPORTS OF FORAGE PLANT SEEDS.

Permitted Entry Under the Seed Importation Act.

Kind of seed.	December—		July 1–Dec. 31, 1922	July 1–Dec. 31, 1921
	1922	1921		
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Alfalfa.....	526,400	261,200	6,245,800	3,067,600
Canada bluegrass.	189,200	212,200	241,600	469,000
Awnless bromegrass.....	.....	12,700	.....	12,700
Alsike clover.....	332,200	872,100	4,078,800	3,452,200
Crimson clover...	28,600	396,700	1,105,200	2,261,700
Red clover.....	.....	586,500	227,000	2,618,900
White clover.....	16,000	137,900	296,600	1,165,800
Alsike clover and timothy mixtures.....	.....	.....	6,600	1,400
Alsike clover and Canada bluegrass mixtures.	.....	.....	.....	5,900
Alsike clover, white clover, and Canada bluegrass mixtures.....	.....	.....	.....	800
Red and alsike clover mixtures.....	.....	.....	.....	2,100
White and alsike clover mixtures.....	.....	15,500	7,700	34,300
Grass mixtures...	.....	.....	100	40,100
Mixed agrostis...	.....	.....	2,600	.....
Broom-corn millet.....	.....	116,500	986,600	759,300
Foxtail millet....	.....	78,600	.....	78,600
Orchard grass....	69,700	44,100	706,700	2,677,900
Rape.....	1,762,000	582,200	3,162,600	2,837,700
Redtop.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500
English rye grass.	323,000	654,300	1,068,400	1,373,600
Italian rye grass..	120,300	147,900	567,500	338,100
Timothy.....	.....	.....	.....	95,100
Hairy vetch.....	344,800	46,800	657,800	1,016,300
Spring vetch.....	319,700	165,200	887,300	174,000

WEEKLY FEED TRADE REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 24.)

feed delivered than they needed was said to be the result of slow deliveries on their fall contracts which forced them some time ago to make purchases of near-by shipments.

The output of mills was somewhat curtailed, which enabled owners of future contracts to maintain firm prices. A good demand was noted by northwestern mills for mixed carload lots. In the southwestern markets bran and shorts were soft during the fore part of the week, but subsequently developed some strength. Bran for February, March, and April shipment sold at around $24.50 in the Kansas City market. There was a good demand for bran from the Eastern States in the Southwest due in a measure to the relatively higher prices which were quoted in the Northwest. The heavier wheat feeds, such as flour middlings and red dog, were quoted at unchanged prices, but the market appeared heavy and the demand for these feeds was not urgent. Receipts were good. Shipments were fair. Storage stocks were thought to be slightly larger than normal for this season of the year.

Cottonseed cake and meal.—A softening in prices of cottonseed cake and meal was apparent in all markets. Offerings by Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Texas mills increased, but most traders hesitated about making extensive purchases. Mixers who were in the market for supplies advised that in a few cases they were able to purchase their requirements from resellers at $1.50 under mill quotations. The demand was slow and supplies ample for all needs. The movement was heavy and a few northeastern markets were overburdened with stocks. Export inquiries were few and export shipments light.

LINSEED PRICES STEADY.

Linseed cake and meal.—Linseed cake and meal was easy in tone in most markets, but prices held steady. Resellers quoted about $1 per ton under mill prices. Stocks were fair. Offerings from mills were light, from resellers liberal. The interior demand was light. The decline in foreign exchange materially affected the export demand. Production showed some improvement. Eastern mills report that principally 31% meal was manufactured. Stocks at mills and movement were light.

Gluten feed.—The largest manufacturers of gluten feed reported heavy production, but that the demand exceeded the output of mills because a number of the smaller mills were not in the market with offerings. Storage stocks held by mills and resellers were fair. The price was advanced another dollar, making an increase of $10 per ton during the last three months and the guaranty against decline was withdrawn. Supplies in dealers' hands were good. The movement was light.

Hominy feed.—The trading in hominy feed was light. The market was steady for white because of a scarcity of offerings, but was weak for yellow because of an ample supply. The demand was fair. Quotations were largely sustained by corn prices. Production was only fair and stocks at mills were rather light. Supplies in the interior were reported as ample.

Alfalfa meal.—A number of markets indicated an oversupply of alfalfa meal. Track sales were few and at liberal reductions from recent quoted values. Mill quotations were about $1 per ton lower. At the close of the week No. 1 meal was quoted at a discount of $2 from choice and No. 2 was quoted about $3 lower than No. 1. As a result of favorable weather conditions in producing sections and increased receipts of alfalfa, the output of mills showed a material improvement. Stocks at mills were good. Dealers appeared to have sufficient supplies on hand to last them for some time. Mixed feed manufacturers showed little interest. Receipts and movement were heavy.

Michigan Heavy Shipper of Onions.

Michigan's onion shipments to Dec. 30, 1922, were 1,300 cars. That is a 200% increase over last season and a 70% increase over the 1920–21 output. Only two cars a day were being shipped from Michigan early in January.

Cotton

CONFLICTING MARKET FACTORS RESULT IN IRREGULAR PRICES

Statistical Position Strong—Foreign Situation Causing Uneasiness—Cotton Goods Active.

The rather irregular movement of cotton prices during the week ending Jan. 6, particularly of those for future contracts, was a reflection of the conflicting factors affecting the market. On the one hand was the continued strength of the statistical position of raw cotton, with spinners' takings running high, domestic demand for cotton goods active, and demand for goods in foreign markets reported to be more active than during the previous week. A lack of willingness on the part of domestic mills to sell freely for future delivery, even at present comparatively high prices, was also reported. On the bearish side were the uneasiness and apprehension of the cotton trade as to the effect on the trade of continued unsettled political and financial conditions in Europe. The dwindling supplies of cotton and the approach of the new planting season tend to direct the attention of the trade more and more to the possibilities for the cotton crop during the coming season and reports regarding acreage, campaigns against the boll weevil and other reports having a bearing on the new crop will be received with increasing interest from now on.

NEW HIGH FOR MIDDLING.

A new high mark for the season for the average price of Middling cotton in 10 designated spot markets was established on Jan. 5, when the average reached 26.58¢ per lb., the previous high point being 26.57¢, touched on Dec. 27. On Jan. 6, the average price of Middling cotton in 10 designated spot markets was 26.56¢ per lb., compared with 26.50¢ at the close of the previous week and 17.75¢ on the corresponding day in 1922. The closing price (26.42¢) for January future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange on Jan. 6 was the same as the closing price of the previous week. January future contracts on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 5 points during the week, closing at 26.23¢.

Closing Future Prices for January 6 and for the Corresponding Days in 1921 and 1922.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1923	1922	1921	1923	1922	[1]1921
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
January	26.42	18.42	16.60	26.28	17.32	14.34
March	26.67	18.26	15.47	26.31	17.32	14.46
May	26.81	17.83	15.51	26.32	17.19	14.62
July	26.55	17.25	15.62	26.12	16.79	14.80
October	24.75	16.47	15.79	24.32	15.94	14.82

[1] Jan. 7.

Daily Closing Quotations for Middling Spot Cotton at 10 Spot Markets for the Week Ending January 6.

Market.	Mon.[1]	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
		Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Norfolk	.....	26.56	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.75
Augusta	.....	26.75	26.88	26.75	27.00	26.88
Savannah	.....	26.67	26.75	26.65	26.75	26.67
Montgomery	.....	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00
New Orleans	.....	26.50	26.50	26.75	26.88	26.88
Memphis	.....	26.75	26.75	26.75	26.75	26.75
Little Rock	.....	26.25	26.25	26.25	26.25	26.25
Dallas	.....	25.89	25.95	25.75	25.95	25.95
Houston	.....	26.55	26.70	26.50	26.75	26.75
Galveston	.....	26.45	26.65	26.45	26.70	26.70
Average	.....	26.43	26.52	26.44	26.58	26.56

[1] Holiday.

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for Jan. 6, the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, and average differences and prices for the corresponding days in 1922 and 1921, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending Jan. 6, in each of the markets, as reported by the cotton exchanges.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average. Jan. 6, 1923.	Average. Jan. 7, 1922.	Average. Jan. 8, 1921.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	113	113	113	100	100	100	125	100	90	100	105	213	345
Strict Good Middling	88	88	88	75	75	75	100	75	65	75	80	165	290
Good Middling	63	63	63	50	50	50	75	50	40	50	55	108	228
Strict Middling	38	38	38	25	25	25	50	25	25	25	31	58	123
Middling	26.75	26.88	26.67	26.00	26.75	26.25	25.95	26.75	26.70	26.88	26.56	17.75	14.40
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	38	38	38	38	50	38	38	35	35	25	37	89	218
Low Middling	75	75	75	87	75	87	87	75	75	75	79	210	438
Strict Good Ordinary[2]	125	113	113	150	125	150	150	125	125	150	133	330	598
Good Ordinary[2]	175	150	150	200	200	225	225	175	175	250	193	435	740
Yellow Tinged:													
Good Middling	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	25	3	46	98
Strict Middling	38	50	50	50	25	25	50	50	50	50	44	136	203
Middling[2]	100	100	125	100	100	100	150	150	150	150	123	236	343
Strict Low Middling[2]	150	150	200	175	150	150	200	200	200	175	175	348	533
Low Middling[2]	200	200	250	250	225	200	250	250	250	225	230	448	750
Yellow Stained:													
Good Middling	75	75	75	87	75	87	87	75	75	75	79	220	300
Strict Middling[2]	150	125	150	150	100	150	150	175	175	200	153	310	413
Middling[2]	200	175	225	200	150	200	225	250	250	225	210	415	555
Blue Stained:													
Good Middling[2]	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	150	105	268	383
Strict Middling[2]	150	150	150	150	125	125	150	175	175	175	153	358	508
Middling[2]	200	200	225	200	150	150	200	250	250	200	203	450	630
Sales for week, bales	3,610	957	687	439	5,900	3,773	9,232	12,965	8,598	8,508	[3] 54,669	[3] 44,843	.....

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales. Sales from Aug. 1 to Jan. 6 amounted to 2,735,416 bales, compared with 1,920,033 bales during the corresponding period in 1921-22.

Spot Quotations for Middling Upland Cotton at New York on January 5 for Each of the Past 32 Years.

	Cents.		*Cents.*		*Cents.*
1892	7.56	1903	8.90	1914	12.30
1893	9.58	1904	13.30	1915	8.05
1894	8.06	1905	7.10	1916	12.45
1895	5.69	1906	11.85	1917	17.90
1896	8.31	1907	10.85	1918	32.40
1897	7.06	1908	11.40	1919	31.30
1898	5.94	1909	9.25	1920	39.25
1899	5.88	1910	15.80	1921	16.35
1900	7.69	1911	15.00	1922	18.75
1901	10.25	1912	9.35	1923	26.75
1902	8.31	1913	13.20		

Comparison of the Prices of Middling and the Differences Between Middling and Other Grades of Cotton.

[From the averages of 10 designated spot markets.]

White standards.	Jan. 6, 1923. Points.	Jan. 6, 1923. Per cent.	Jan. 7, 1922. Points.	Jan. 7, 1922. Per cent.
	On.	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	105	4.0	213	12.0
Strict Good Middling	80	3.0	165	9.3
Good Middling	55	2.1	108	6.1
Strict Middling	31	1.2	58	3.3
Middling	[1]26.56	[1]26.56	[1]17.75	[1]17.75
	Off.	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	37	1.4	89	5.0
Low Middling	79	3.0	210	11.8
Strict Good Ordinary	133	5.0	330	18.6
Good Ordinary	193	7.3	435	24.5

[1] Cents.

Cotton Movement from August 1 to January 5.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

	1922-23	1921-22	1913-14
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Port receipts	4,057	3,516	7,144
Port stocks	1,018	1,254	1,065
Interior receipts	5,690	4,904	5,138
Interior stocks	1,356	1,614	1,006
Into sight	7,440	6,404	9,970
Northern spinners' takings	1,299	1,336	1,442
Southern spinners' takings	2,749	2,081	1,642
World's visible supply of American cotton	3,690	4,544	4,633

Stocks of American Cotton at European Ports on January 5, and on the Corresponding Day in Previous Years.

At—	1914	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
	1,000 Bales.	*1,000 Bales.*	*1,000 Bales.*	*1,000 Bales.*	*1,000 Bales.*	*1,000 Bales.*
Liverpool	742	285	618	643	585	512
Manchester	60	42	84	81	54	42
Continent	975	76	325	450	664	413
Total	1,777	403	1,027	1,174	1,303	967

Exports of American Cotton from August 1 to January 5.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

To—	1922-23	1921-22	[1] 1913-14
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Great Britain	901,630	771,025	2,017,763
France	443,726	392,872	789,964
Germany	520,223	675,337	1,738,198
Italy	258,514	210,615	253,815
Japan	285,154	529,000	210,113
China	9,100	66,050	210
Spain	165,334	165,273	166,746
Belgium	118,905	93,526	102,757
Other countries	128,417	114,105	133,467
Total	2,831,003	3,017,803	5,413,033

[1] Exports for 1913-14 are for the period Aug. 1 to Jan. 2.

Exports for the week ending Jan. 5 amounted to 112,522 bales, compared with 75,324 bales the previous week, 165,238 bales for the corresponding week in 1921, and 244,110 bales for the week ending Jan. 2, 1914.

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, reported in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans on Jan. 5, and on the corresponding day in 1922, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets, subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act as amended.

Grade.	New York. 1923	New York. 1922	New Orleans. 1923	New Orleans. 1922
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Middling Fair	9	.....	.....	3
Strict Good Middling	2,417	197	93	275
Good Middling	18,408	2,994	1,696	2,628
Strict Middling	16,452	10,128	22,813	13,669
Middling	10,530	19,654	7,047	26,321
Strict Low Middling	3,758	22,580	2,019	12,860
Low Middling	426	5,337	25	3,991
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	1,218	1,985	794	2,298
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	343	2,554	328	2,214
Good Middling Yellow Stained	7	14	3	2
Total	53,568	65,443	34,818	64,261

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, reported on Jan. 5 at the port of New York, were 74,339 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1922, 86,317 bales; at the port of New Orleans 235,609 bales; and for the corresponding day in 1922, 331,237 bales.

Premium Staple Cotton.

A good demand for premium staple cotton was reported at both New Orleans and

Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets during the week were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Low Middling to Strict Low Middling, 1 to $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	$25\frac{1}{2}$
Middling, 1 to $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	27
Low Middling to Strict Low Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins.	$27\frac{1}{2}$
Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	$27\frac{3}{4}$
Low Middling to Strict Low Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins..	$27\frac{1}{2}$
Strict Low Middling, full $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	$27\frac{1}{2}$
Middling, full $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	30
St. Good Ordinary to Low Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	$27\frac{1}{2}$
Strict Low Middling to Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins.	$29\frac{1}{2}$
Low Middling, $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{5}{16}$ ins	$27\frac{1}{2}$
Strict Low Middling to Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins.	30
Strict Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	$30\frac{1}{2}$
Strict Low Middling to Middling, $1\frac{5}{16}$ ins	31
Middling to Strict Middling, $1\frac{5}{16}$ ins	31
Strict Middling, $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins	32
Memphis:	
Middling, full 1 in	$27\frac{1}{4}$
Low Middling, 1 to $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	$26\frac{1}{2}$
Strict Good Ordinary, $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	$25\frac{1}{2}$
Strict Good Ordinary, $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	$26\frac{1}{2}$
Low Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	$27\frac{1}{2}$
Strict Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	$29\frac{1}{2}$
Strict Middling, full $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	32

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple cotton at 26.88¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 26.75¢ per lb. at Memphis on Jan. 6, 1923, and 17.25¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 18.25¢ at Memphis on Jan. 7, 1922.

Lengths.	New Orleans.		Memphis.	
	1923	1922	1923	1922
	Points.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
$1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	100	225	75	275
$1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	250	600	250	575
$1\frac{3}{16}$ ins	400	1,000	350	975
$1\frac{1}{4}$ ins	450	1,400	550	1,175
$1\frac{5}{16}$ ins	550	.....	.....	.....
$1\frac{3}{8}$ ins	700	.....	.....	.....

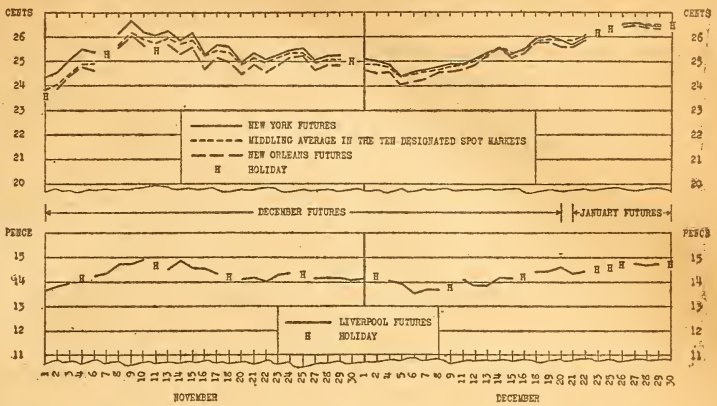
Quotations reported on Jan. 5 for Pima American-Egyptian cotton f. o. b. New England mill points were as follows: No. 1 grade, $37\frac{1}{2}$¢ per lb.; No. 2, $36\frac{1}{2}$¢. A year ago Pima cotton on the same terms was quoted at $41\frac{1}{2}$¢ per lb. for No. 1 grade, 39¢ for No. 2, 37¢ for No. 3, and 35¢ for No. 4.

COTTONSEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.

City.	Week ending—			
	Dec. 30, 1922.		Dec. 31, 1921.	
	Car lots.	Wagon lots.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton	*Per ton*	*Per ton*	*Per ton*
Charlotte, N. C.	$50.00	$44.00	$36.00	$30.00
Raleigh, N. C.	50.00	46.00	35.00	34.00
New Bern, N. C.	48.00	46.00	35.00	30.00
Greenville, N. C.	.....	.....	35.00	.....
Kelford, N. C.	.....	.....	34.00	.....
Orangeburg, S. C.	.....	.....	36.00	33.00
Kingstree, S. C.	54.00	50.00	.....	.....
Laurens, S. C.	53.00	50.00	.....	.....
Charleston, S. C.	50.00	45.00	.....	.....
Atlanta, Ga.	50.00	48.00	36.00	34.00
Savannah, Ga.	50.00	48.00	33-35.00	30-32.00
Montgomery, Ala.	50.00	48.00	33.50	31.50
New Orleans, La.	[1] 47.00	44.00	36.00	.....
Meridian, Miss.	45.00	.....	35.00	33.00
Vicksburg, Miss.	53.00	50.00	34.00	30.00
Greenville, Miss.	53.00	50.00	.....	.....
Aberdeen, Miss.	.....	.....	35.00	30.00
Clarksdale, Miss.	.....	.....	35.00	30.00
Coldwater, Miss.	.....	.....	34.00	31.00
Kosciusko, Miss.	.....	.....	34.00	30-31.00
Macon, Miss.	.....	.....	35.00	30.00
Rosedale, Miss.	.....	.....	35.00	30.00
Tupelo, Miss.	.....	.....	34.00	30.00
Yazoo City, Miss.	.....	.....	.....	28.00
Memphis, Tenn.	52.50	46.00	36.00	32.00
Little Rock, Ark.	47-50.00	40-45.00	33.00	30.00
Fort Smith, Ark.	48.00	45.00	28-29.00	25.00
Pine Bluff, Ark.	48.00	42.00	33.00	30.00
Batesville, Ark.	.....	.....	33.00	30.00
Marianna, Ark.	.....	.....	34.00	.....
Monticello, Ark.	.....	.....	30.00	27.00
Newport, Ark.	.....	.....	.....	25.00
Osceola, Ark.	.....	.....	32.00	32.00
Texarkana, Ark.	.....	.....	30.00	25.00
Warren, Ark.	.....	.....	33.00	32.00
Malden, Mo.	.....	.....	29.00	24.00
Portageville, Mo.	.....	.....	25.00	20.00
Dallas, Tex.	.....	.....	35.00	32.00
Fort Worth, Tex.	.....	.....	35.00	32.00
Houston, Tex.	.....	.....	34.50	.....
Oklahoma City, Okla.	.....	.....	28.00	25.00
Guthrie, Okla.	.....	.....	28.00	26.00

[1] F. o. b. shipping point.

COMPARATIVE COTTON PRICE VARIATIONS FOR NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.



New Publications Issued.

The following publications were issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture during the week ending Jan. 9, 1923. A copy of any of them, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the Chief of the Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, as long as the department's supply lasts.

After the department's supply is exhausted, publications can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Purchase order and remittance should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents direct and not to the Department of Agriculture.

Dairying in Porto Rico. By D. W. May, Agronomist in Charge, Porto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station. Pp. 19, pls. 4. December, 1922. (**Bulletin 29, Porto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station.**) Price, 5¢.

Discusses the need for and the possibilities of dairying in Porto Rico.

The Effects of Inbreeding and Crossbreeding on Guinea Pigs. III. Crosses Between Highly Inbred Families. By Sewall Wright, Senior Animal Husbandman in Animal Genetics, Animal Husbandry Division, Bureau of Animal Industry. Pp. 61, figs. 27. (Professional Paper.) December, 1922. (**Department Bulletin 1121.**) Price, 15¢.

This bulletin is a continuation of studies on the above subject, Parts I and II having been published as Department Bulletin 1090.

Farmers' Telephone Companies: Organization, Financing, and Management. By I. M. Spasoff and H. S. Beardsley, Junior Economists, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Pp. 30, figs. 3. December, 1922. (**Farmers' Bulletin 1245.**)

This bulletin aims to make available information that will assist in the extension of telephone service to rural districts now without it and in the improvement of existing rural service where improvement is needed.

Service and Regulatory Announcements. Bureau of Animal Industry. No. 187. November, 1922. Pp. 125-129. Dec. 29, 1922. Price, 5¢.

Service and Regulatory Announcements. Bureau of Biological Survey. No. 51. Regulations for the Protection of Land and Fur-bearing Animals in Alaska. Pp. 1. January, 1923. Price, 5¢.

Service and Regulatory Announcements. Bureau of Chemistry. Supplement 148. Notices of Judgments 10851-10900. January, 1923. Price, 5¢.

Service and Regulatory Announcements. Insecticide and Fungicide Board. No. 42. Notices of Judgments 776-800. Dec. 22, 1922. Price, 5¢.

Soil Survey of the Delta Area, Utah. By A. T. Strahorn, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and H. Stucki and D. S. Jennings, of the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station. Pp. 38, pls. 4, fig. 1, map. (From F. O. Soils, 1919.)

Soil Survey of Kenosha and Racine Counties, Wisconsin. By W. J. Geib and A. E. Taylor, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and J. E. Kubler, H. W. Stewart, and W. M. Gibbs, of the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey. Pp. 58, fig. 1, map. (From F. O. Soils, 1919.)

Soil Survey of Monroe County, Georgia. By David D. Long, of the Georgia State College of Agriculture, and F. A. Hayes, A. M. O'Neal, jr., and C. E. Deardorff, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Pp. 36, fig. 1, map. (From F. O. Soils, 1920.)

WEEKLY GRAIN MARKET REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 25.)

Texas dealers were again in the market at Kansas City as were also buyers from Louisiana and Mississippi. The movement of corn from Nebraska to the far West was greatly reduced and the territory tributary to Kansas City provided a moderate outlet for offerings from that territory. The shortage of cars restricted the movement of grain somewhat in the Central West also. The visible supply of corn was 16,885,000 bus. and of oats 32,122,000 bus. The primary receipts of oats were estimated at 4,713,000 bus.

Very little change was reported in the oats market and prices followed closely those of the other grains. Exports of oats were much smaller and the amount inspected out under Federal grades totaled only 12,000 bus. The exports of wheat, corn, barley, and rye were larger than during the previous week and totaled 6,092,000 bus.

Itemized Record of Idaho State Inspection Service.

From July 1, 1921, to Nov. 17, 1922, the Inspection Service of the Idaho State Bureau of Markets issued certificates of inspection on 20,991 cars of fruit, vegetables, and hay. Of this number, potatoes filled 13,599 cars; apples, 4,232; prunes, 2,718; peaches, 91; cherries, 46; pears, 9; apricots, 2; grapefruit, 1; lettuce, 203; onions, 7; and hay, 83.

Since the inauguration of the Idaho Inspection Service—Apr. 1, 1919, to Nov. 17, 1922—the total number of inspections made amounts to 42,075 cars of fruit, vegetables, and hay. The itemized classification is as follows: Potatoes, 23,944; apples, 9,600; prunes, 3,962; peaches, 214; cherries, 166; pears, 20; apricots, 2; grapefruit, 1; lettuce, 206; onions, 7; and hay, 3,953.

Long Island Has Greatly Increased Its Potato Output.

Long Island, N. Y., has greatly increased its output of potatoes. To Dec. 30, about 5,900 cars had been shipped from the island, or 1,000 more than during the entire 1921-22 season and 400 more than during the 1920-21 season. About 10 cars a day were still coming from that territory early in January.

Weather

MILD CONDITIONS FAVORABLE FOR LIVE STOCK AND GRAINS

Generally Warm for Season—Heavy Snows Fell in Northeast—Truck in South Benefited.

Heavy rain fell in a few southeastern districts during the week ending Jan. 9, while frequent and, in places, heavy snow was received from the lake region eastward to New England and the upper middle Atlantic coast. Heavy to excessive rain fell on the north Pacific coast. The week was considerably milder than normal in the central and upper Rocky Mountain and Plateau States and the central and lower Great Plains States. There was much need of more moisture in the central and lower Great Plains and lower Rocky Mountain States.

The heavy rainfall, together with the rapidly melting snow in the mountains, caused serious floods in western and north-central Oregon. There was some loss of crops, several factories were closed, and highway and railroad traffic obstructed. Heavy frost occurred in southern California on the 4th causing considerable damage in the Imperial Valley with but little harm to citrus fruits. Deciduous fruit developed too rapidly in the far Northwest under the influence of unseasonably high temperatures.

FAVORABLE FOR PLOWING.

Continued mild weather permitted much plowing in most Southern and some Central and Northwestern States. Plowing was possible as far north as the Lewiston Valley in Idaho, and some was done on uplands in Ohio. The soil was too wet, however, for much work where heavy rain fell in the Southeast. There was no satisfactory hog-killing weather in parts of the southeastern district, although some killing was done with a loss of meat resulting.

There was sufficient snow on the ground for good sleighing in the Northeast, and to produce favorable conditions for lumbering in New England. The snow was drifting and blocking traffic in some sections of northern Michigan at the close of the week. Main auto trails were open in North Dakota, but other roads were mostly closed except for sleds. Roads varied from good to impassable in Montana, and unimproved roads were in bad shape in Idaho. Roads were in very satisfactory condition in the central and lower Great Plains region, and in much of the western Mississippi Valley. They were in poor condition in the Southeast, although improved in places.

Small grains.—The ground was bare of snow throughout the principal winter wheat belt, except in the northern portions of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. The ground was generally snow-covered, however, in the Northeast, the Lake Region, and the upper Mississippi Valley. Temperatures were mild for the season, and winter cereals continued to make satisfactory progress, except where it remained too dry in portions of the Great Plains States.

Little or no precipitation occurred in Missouri, but there was sufficient soil moisture for present needs in that State and the condition and progress of winter wheat were quite satisfactory. Some light snow fell in eastern Nebraska, but not enough to be of material benefit. In the absence of precipitation, the ground was dry in all sections of Kansas. Wheat was generally dormant in the latter State, but continued green in the eastern two-thirds; in the more western portion, however, the fields were mostly bare. There was some damage in western and south-central Kansas by high winds blowing the soil.

RAIN NEEDED IN SOUTHWEST.

Rain was badly needed for grain in central and western Oklahoma, while wheat and oats made unsatisfactory progress in Texas because of the drought. The warm weather in the far Northwestern States melted the snow over most grain fields and at the close of the week they were generally bare of snow in that area. Conditions were generally favorable for winter cereals from the lower Mississippi Valley eastward and satisfactory progress was reported.

Truck and miscellaneous crops.—There was sufficient moisture for truck crops and, as the temperature averaged above the normal for the week in all Southern States, satisfactory growth was made. Although lettuce and celery were in good condition in Florida, cooler weather was needed for these crops. The setting of spring cabbage progressed slowly in southern Alabama because of frequent rains, but the setting of cabbage and lettuce made good advance under favorable conditions in North Carolina. The planting of potatoes and sowing of tobacco seed beds made good progress in Florida. The absence of rain in southern Florida was favorable for truck in the Everglades section.

Some frost occurred the first part of the week in the interior of northern Florida, but no serious damage resulted. Killing frost on the 4th badly damaged peas in the Imperial Valley of southern California. Sugar cane grinding was nearing completion in the lower Mississippi Valley. Mild weather was favorable for handling tobacco in Wisconsin, and satisfactory progress was made in stripping and marketing this crop in Kentucky.

FAVORABLE FOR LIVE STOCK.

Pastures, ranges, and stock.—Temperatures averaged above the normal in practically all sections of the country, producing conditions favorable for live stock in all districts. The week was unusually mild in the upper Rocky Mountain States and the snow melted rapidly at low elevations. In Montana there was much melting of snow cover east of the main range, although locally in the northern portion there was some ice remaining, which was unfavorable for grazing.

Conditions were favorable for stock in Wyoming, although there were frequent light snows in the western portion. The winter range was open, or partly so, except in the extreme west, but feeding was very general in this State. Stock generally were doing nicely. Open weather in eastern and southern Colorado was favorable for stock, although stormy weather in the extreme northwestern portion was unfavorable. The range was generally poor in this State, with hay scarce and much feeding required.

The mild weather carried the snow from the desert ranges in Utah where moisture for live stock was scarce locally. Ranges and stock were still in generally good condition in Utah, but only fair locally; some light feeding was reported. Cattle and sheep at feeding quarters and on winter range in Nevada were all doing well, although the range needed moisture in the extreme southern portion.

Ranges and live stock continued in excellent condition in California. All ranges were free from snow in Arizona where the conditions were generally favorable, but more moisture was needed in the northeastern and southern sections. There was a general return to drought conditions in New Mexico. Mountain streams in this State were carrying a fair amount of water, but the water shortage was again becoming serious in the southern portions of the State. Stock were holding their own because of mild weather. There was some small growth of browse in the southern portion of the State, but elsewhere the range was unfavorably affected by the lack of moisture.

The need of additional moisture on the range in western Texas was still apparent, but mild weather kept stock in fair condition. Pastures and meadows improved in the Central and Southeastern States and were snow-covered in the northeastern districts. Alfalfa was starting nicely in California.

Fruit.—Rain in Florida was favorable for citrus trees, and the shipment of strawberries was materially increased from that State, while the progress and condition of fruit were good in southern Texas. Frost occurred in southern California on the 4th, but citrus fruits probably were not damaged. Orange picking progressed satisfactorily in that State, with the size and quality of fruit reported as excellent. Under the influence of unseasonably warm weather deciduous fruit buds developed too rapidly in the North Pacific Coast States.

Mostly Mild Weather Continued—Heavy Snows in Extreme Northeast.

The week ending Jan. 9 was characterized by a succession of low-pressure areas which moved eastward across the Northern States. Rain or snow was frequent from the upper Mississippi Valley eastward with heavy snowfall in the more northeastern States the latter part of the week. At the same time precipitation was general in nearly all sections east of the Mississippi River. Precipitation was of daily occurrence also in portions of the far Northwest, with heavy rainfall in the North Pacific States. Fair and generally pleasant weather prevailed throughout the week from Missouri and Kansas southward.

Chart 1, page 32, shows that for the week as a whole, the temperature averaged above normal in all sections of the country, except in the Northeastern States. The week was especially warm for the season from the middle Plains States southward where the temperature averaged from 10° to 14° a day above normal, and also in the northern Rocky Mountain States, where the plus departures were somewhat greater. In the more Northeastern States it was 3°-9° below normal. Freezing weather did not occur in the South Atlantic districts south of Virginia, but extended southward in the interior to the central portions of the East Gulf States and to central Arkansas and northwestern Texas. The lowest temperature reported during the week was 26° below zero at Northfield, Vt., on the 7th.

Chart 2, page 32, shows that the total precipitation for the week was rather heavy to excessive along the Atlantic coast north of Virginia, where from 1 in. to nearly 4 ins. were reported. More than an inch of rain fell also in northern Florida, southern Georgia, and southeastern Louisiana, and heavy to excessive falls were reported in the

far Northwest, the total at Tatoosh Island, Wash., being 7.1 ins. Precipitation was light generally between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, while little or none was reported from Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas westward.

There was very little sunshine during the week from the upper Mississippi Valley eastward, and it was almost continuously cloudy in the far Northwest. There was a high percentage of sunshine, however, in parts of the Southeast, while the week was practically cloudless from central Oklahoma and central Texas westward.

Average Annual Precipitation.

The figures in the last column of the table on this page show the average annual precipitation at various Weather Bureau stations throughout the country. On the basis of precipitation, the United States may be divided into an eastern and a western half, the dividing line being approximately the 100th meridian, in the vicinity of which the average annual amount is about 20 ins. In general, precipitation is sufficient east of this meridian for successful farming by ordinary methods, but to the westward it is insufficient over large areas for the requirements of crop growth, and irrigation, or special cultural methods for conserving soil moisture, is often employed.

East of the Mississippi Valley the amount of precipitation varies from about 30 ins. in the western upper Lake region to 55 or 60 ins. along the Gulf coast. In the Great Plains States it varies from about 20 ins. in the eastern portions of the Dakotas and 25 ins. in central Kansas and western Oklahoma to less than 15 ins. in much of Montana and some localities in the west-central and southwestern Plains region. In the Pacific Coast States great differences in precipitation obtain, the average annual amounts ranging from 120 ins. in some mountainous districts in western Washington (not shown in the table) to less than 5 ins. in the extreme southeastern portion of California. These localities represent the extremes of moisture conditions found in the United States.

There are a number of distinct types of seasonal distribution of precipitation, the most important of which are the Pacific, Plains, and Eastern. The Pacific type is found in the Pacific Coast States and is characterized by a marked winter concentration of precipitation and a summer dryness. In the central and southern portions of the Pacific coast region less than 20% of the annual rainfall occurs during the 6 warm months of the year and in some localities only about 10% occurs during that period. In the Great Plains region, on the other hand, much the greater portion of the annual precipitation is received during the crop-growing season, the percentages ranging from 70% to more than 80% for the period between Apr. 1 and Sept. 30. In portions of Montana and over small areas of the Dakotas and eastern Colorado the average precipitation for the three winter months is less than 1 in.

The Eastern type, broadly speaking, includes the country from the Mississippi Valley eastward and is characterized by a comparatively uniform distribution of precipitation throughout the year. However, rainfall during the autumn months is usually lighter than during any other season, particularly in most of the cotton belt, a condition favorable for gathering the cotton crop.

WEEKLY TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION—AVERAGE ANNUAL PRECIPITATION.

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Week ending Jan. 9. Average.	Temperature. Week ending Jan. 9. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Week ending Jan. 9. Total.	Precipitation. Week ending Jan. 9. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Average annual amt.
	°	°	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
GULF STATES.					
Jacksonville	58	+3	1.0	+0.3	53.2
Miami	70	+3	0.1	−0.5	65.5
Key West	72	+3	0.2	−0.2	38.7
Tampa	64	+4	0.5	+0.1	53.1
Pensacola	58	+6	0.7	−0.2	56.2
Mobile	56	+4	0.9	−0.1	62.0
Montgomery	54	+6	0.6	−0.4	51.2
Anniston	46	+4	0.2	−0.9	49.4
Birmingham	50	+5	0.1	−1.0	49.5
Meridian	54	+9	T.	−1.4	53.2
Vicksburg	56	+8	0.6	−0.8	53.7
New Orleans	60	+6	1.3	+0.3	57.4
Shreveport	54	+8	0.1	−0.8	45.7
Little Rock	48	+7	T.	−1.2	49.9
Fort Smith	44	+6	T.	−0.6	41.3
Beatonville	42	+8	0	−0.6	43.0
Oklahoma	48	+13	0	−0.2	31.7
Abilene	50	+7	0	−0.2	24.7
Fort Worth	56	+12	0	−0.2	26.9
Dallas	52	.....	0	.....	.....
Palestine	56	+8	T.	−1.0	43.0
Taylor	62	+14	0	−0.7	35.5
Houston	62	.....	T.	.....	46.8
Galveston	60	+6	0.5	−0.4	47.1
Corpus Christi	62	+9	T.	−0.4	27.2
San Antonio	62	+11	T.	−0.4	26.8
Del Rio	56	+5	0	−0.1	21.0
OHIO VALLEY AND TENNESSEE.					
Memphis	46	+5	0.1	−0.9	50.3
Nashville	42	+3	T.	−1.0	48.5
Chattanooga	46	+5	0.2	−1.2	50.7
Knoxville	44	+6	0.5	−0.7	49.4
Lexington	40	+7	0.6	−0.4	42.1
Louisville	38	+4	0.3	−0.5	44.3
Evansville	38	+6	0.1	−0.7	43.2
Indianapolis	32	+3	0.2	−0.5	41.5
Cincinnati	36	+6	0.8	0	38.3
Dayton	34	+4	0.8	+0.1	37.0
Columbus	34	+5	1.1	+0.3	36.9
Parkersburg	38	+6	0.6	−0.2	40.2
Elkins	36	+7	0.4	−0.4	42.8
Pittsburgh	34	+3	0.7	0	36.4
LAKE REGION.					
Canton	10	−7	0.9	+0.1	36.2
Syracuse	20	−4	0.9	+0.4	34.3
Oswego	20	−5	0.5	−0.3	36.2
Buffalo	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.3
Erie	28	0	0.8	0	38.6
Cleveland	30	+3	1.0	+0.4	35.0
Toledo	28	+2	0.6	+0.2	30.6
Detroit	26	+1	0.9	+0.5	32.2
Saginaw	22	−1	0.4	−0.1	33.1
Alpena	20	0	0.3	−0.2	33.2
Grand Rapids	26	+2	0.3	−0.3	31.5
Chicago	30	+4	0.3	−0.1	33.3
Fort Wayne	30	.....	0.9	.....	.....
Milwaukee	26	+5	0.9	+0.5	31.4
Green Bay	18	+3	0.9	+0.5	31.1
Escanaba	18	+3	0.2	−0.2	31.5
Ludington	22	.....	0.6	.....	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	16	+2	0.2	−0.4	31.4
Marquette	20	+3	0.7	+0.2	32.6
Duluth	14	+5	0.3	+0.1	29.9
UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.					
St. Paul	16	+3	0.2	0	28.7
La Crosse	20	+3	0.3	0	31.2
Madison	22	+4	0.2	−0.2	31.7
Charles City	20	+8	0.3	+0.1	31.2
Dubuque	26	+6	0.2	−0.2	34.0
Davenport	26	+4	0.4	0	32.7
Des Moines	24	+3	0.3	0	32.4
Keokuk	28	+3	0.5	0	35.1
Peoria	30	+7	0.5	−0.1	36.3
Terre Haute	34	.....	0.1	.....	.....
Springfield, Ill.	30	+3	0.4	−0.2	37.0
Hannibal	32	+5	0.2	−0.2	34.3
St. Louis	36	+5	0.1	−0.4	37.2
Cairo	40	+5	T.	−0.7	41.7
PACIFIC COAST.					
Tatoosh Island	46	+4	7.1	+3.9	88.8
Seattle	46	+7	2.3	+1.0	36.6
North Head	46	+4	4.0	+2.4	43.3
Portland, Oreg.	50	+11	4.0	+2.4	45.1
Roseburg	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.4
Eureka	52	+5	0.9	−0.4	46.0
Red Bluff	46	+1	0.1	−0.7	25.0
Sacramento	48	+3	0.2	−0.4	20.1
San Francisco	54	+4	0.2	−0.5	22.3
Fresno	48	+3	0	−0.4	9.7
San Luis Obispo	58	+7	0	−1.1	20.6
Los Angeles	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.6
San Diego	58	+4	0	−0.4	10.0
ATLANTIC COAST.					
Eastport	16	−5	1.4	+0.5	43.3
Portland, Me.	14	−9	3.9	+3.1	42.5
Burlington	14	−3	0.7	+0.3	31.6
Northfield	10	−6	1.0	+0.5	33.8
Concord	22	0	1.3	+0.5	40.1
Boston	28	−1	2.3	+1.4	43.4
Nantucket	34	+2	1.9	+1.2	37.0
New Haven	28	−1	1.7	+0.7	47.2
Albany	22	−2	1.4	+0.8	36.4
Ithaca	24	−1	0.8	+0.2	34.3
Binghamton	28	+5	0.7	+0.3	32.9
New York	32	0	1.2	+0.2	44.6
Scranton	28	+2	0.6	−0.1	37.0
Harrisburg	32	+2	0.4	−0.3	37.3
Philadelphia	34	+2	1.5	+0.7	41.2
Trenton	32	+1	0.9	+0.2	44.4
Atlantic City	38	+5	1.7	+0.9	40.2
Baltimore	36	+2	1.2	+0.4	43.8
Washington	38	+4	0.8	0	43.5
Norfolk	46	+5	0.4	−0.4	49.5
Richmond	40	+2	0.8	0	41.6
Lynchburg	40	+3	0.4	−0.6	43.4
Wytheville	38	+5	0.5	−0.5	46.7
Asheville	38	+3	0.4	−0.7	49.6
Charlotte	44	+3	0.9	−0.1	49.2
Raleigh	46	+6	0.8	0	49.6
Hatteras	52	+4	0.5	−0.6	60.8
Wilmington	52	+5	0.2	−0.7	51.0
Charleston	56	+6	0.4	−0.5	52.1
Greenville	46	.....	0.1	.....	.....
Columbus, S. C.	50	+5	0.3	−0.3	46.1
Augusta	52	+5	0.3	−0.7	47.9
Atlanta	48	+6	0.2	−0.9	49.4
Macon	50	+5	0.5	−0.6	47.0
Savannah	56	+5	1.3	+0.6	50.3
Thomasville	58	+8	1.5	+0.6	50.5
MOUNTAIN REGION.					
Miles City	32	+17	0.2	+0.1	13.2
Havre	28	+13	0.2	0	13.7
Kalispell	34	+14	0.7	+0.3	16.3
Helena	36	+15	0.1	−0.1	12.8
Yellowstone Park	26	+8	0.3	−0.1	18.8
Sheridan	30	+11	0.1	.....	.....
Lander	32	+15	0	−0.1	13.9
Cheyenne	32	+6	0	−0.1	13.6
Grand Junction	30	+6	T.	−0.1	8.3
Denver	40	+10	T.	−0.1	14.0
Pueblo	42	+13	0	−0.1	12.0
Amarillo	46	+12	0	−0.2	22.6
El Paso	44	+1	0	−0.1	9.8
Roswell	46	+7	0	−0.1	15.8
Santa Fe	32	+4	0	−0.1	15.3
Flagstaff	34	+8	0	−0.4	23.0
Phoenix	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.9
Yuma	56	+2	0	−0.1	3.1
Independence	42	+2	0	−0.2	4.3
Tonopah	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.2
Modena	38	+11	0	−0.1	11.5
Salt Lake City	40	+11	0.2	−0.1	16.0
Reno	42	+10	0	−0.4	10.4
Winnemucca	40	+12	0.2	0	8.4
Pocatello	38	+13	0.1	0	12.9
Boise	40	+11	1.1	+0.8	12.7
Lewiston	46	+11	1.3	+1.0	13.5
Baker	34	+10	0.5	+0.2	13.2
Walla Walla	48	+15	1.2	+0.7	17.7
Spokane	40	+13	1.0	+0.5	18.8
MISSOURI VALLEY.					
Springfield, Mo.	38	+6	T.	−0.7	44.6
Columbia, Mo.	34	+6	0	−0.5	36.6
Kansas City	36	+10	T.	−0.2	37.3
St. Joseph	30	.....	0.1	.....	.....
Topeka	36	+10	T.	−0.2	33.8
Iola	38	+10	T.	−0.2	32.3
Wichita	38	+8	T.	−0.2	30.6
Dodge City	38	+9	0	−0.1	20.8
Concordia	34	+10	T.	−0.2	27.5
North Platte	34	+11	T.	−0.1	18.9
Lincoln	28	+7	T.	−0.2	27.5
Omaha	26	+4	0.2	0	30.7
Sioux City	22	+4	0.3	+0.2	26.0
Valentine	28	+8	0.2	+0.1	22.5
Rapid City	30	+8	0.3	+0.2	18.7
Pierre	22	+5	0.1	0	16.6
Huron	18	+5	0.1	0	21.1
Moorhead	6	+1	T.	−0.1	21.9
Devils Lake	2	+1	0.1	0	20.2
Bismarck	12	+3	0.1	0	17.6
Williston	14	+6	0.1	0	15.1

NOTE.—T indicates amount too small for measurement.

CHART 1.—DEPARTURE OF MEAN TEMPERATURE FROM NORMAL, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M., JANUARY 9, 1923.

FREEZING
Shaded portions show excess (+).
Unshaded portions show deficiency (—).
Lines show amount of excess or deficiency.
Southern limit of freezing weather.
Atlantic City
FREEZING
Key West
Jupiter
Jacksonville
Charleston
Galveston
Los Angeles
Phoenix
Tonopah
Reno
San Francisco
Modena
Durango
Santa Fe
Amarillo
Oklahoma
El Paso
Abilene
San Antonio
Shreveport
Little Rock
Memphis
Nashville
Atlanta
Augusta
Montgomery
New Orleans
Mobile
Louisville
Cairo
St. Louis
Springfield
Topeka
Lincoln
Denver
Salt Lake City
Cheyenne
Lander
Helena
Williston
Bismarck
Moorhead
Huron
St. Paul
Rapid City
Yankton
Milwaukee
Chicago
Des Moines
Peoria
Indianapolis
Cincinnati
Columbus
Cleveland
Detroit
Toledo
Buffalo
Grand Rapids
Port Huron
Alpena
Marquette
Sault Ste. Marie
Northfield
Carcross
Quebec
Montreal
Eastport
Halifax
Father Point
Chatham
Boston
New York
Philadelphia
Washington
Richmond
Norfolk
Raleigh
Charleston
Pensacola
Tampa
Galveston
New Orleans
Shreveport
Abilene
Amarillo
Santa Fe
Durango
Modena
Tonopah
Reno
Los Angeles
San Francisco
Phoenix
El Paso
Lander
Cheyenne
Salt Lake City
Denver
Lincoln
Topeka
Dodge
Springfield
Cairo
St. Louis
Louisville
Indianapolis
Peoria
Chicago
Des Moines
Yankton
Milwaukee
Rapid City
St. Paul
Huron
Moorhead
Bismarck
Williston
Helena
Boise
Winnemucca
Red Bluff
Spokane
Havre
Seattle
Portland
Baker
Roseburg
Eureka
Sacramento
Fresno
Yuma
Tucson
Roma
Brownsville
Corpus Christi
Port Arthur
Lake Charles
Shreveport
Vicksburg
Montgomery
Mobile
Pensacola
Tampa
Jacksonville
Key West
Jupiter
Charleston
Atlantic City
Boston
Portland
Eastport
Halifax
Quebec
Montreal
Chatham
Father Point
Sault Ste. Marie
Alpena
Marquette
Northfield
Carcross
Port Huron
Grand Rapids
Toledo
Cleveland
Buffalo
New York
Philadelphia
Washington
Richmond
Norfolk
Raleigh
Charleston
Augusta
Atlanta
Nashville
Memphis
Little Rock
Shreveport
Galveston
New Orleans
San Antonio
Abilene
Amarillo
Oklahoma